





## HOME NEWS

## Police say 76 'IRA officers' charged this year with terrorism

From Peter Godfrey  
Belfast

Seventy-six Provisional IRA members of "officer status" have been charged with terrorist offences this year, Mr Kenneth Newman, Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, told a security review meeting yesterday.

The arrested "officers", most of whom are leaders of small IRA cells, are thought to represent a substantial proportion of the Provisional IRA hierarchy. The RUC believes the fall in the number of explosions in Ulster this year—209 during the first six months, compared with 663 for the whole of last year—is related to the arrests.

Security is to be tightened at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast, in an attempt to curb the growing incidence of

crime on the site. But a £7m development programme for the hospital announced yesterday is seen as a vote of confidence in its future.

Sir Thomas Brown, chairman of the Eastern Health and Social Services Board, said boundary walls of the hospital complex would be reinforced and, where necessary, fitted with floodlights and barbed wire.

A highly paid chief security officer is to be appointed soon, and hospital visitors may be searched.

Sir Thomas added that the development plan would include the building of a 200-bed ward block and a geriatric unit, and an elaborate communication network.

A man aged 41 was seriously ill in hospital last night after being shot at his home in Bawnmore Park, north Belfast.

Armed raid: Thousands of pounds intended for pension pay-outs was stolen yesterday when a Post Office van was held up in Londonderry by an armed man (our Londonderry Correspondent writes).

## 'No sense' in more local government changes

By Our Local Government  
Correspondent

Any attempts at further reorganisation of local government will be strongly resisted by the Association of County Councils, Mr Carleton Hetherington, the association's secretary, said yesterday.

Referring to the possibility of changes to give back to some districts powers they had before reorganisation, and clarify functions held jointly by the two tiers of authority, he said: "The idea of fragmenting services that have just been linked together makes no sense to counties at all. It would undoubtedly be expensive and complicated."

Local government wanted a period of stability to fight inflation, and not to have to use its brain power on the work needed for another reorganisation.

He found it difficult to believe that people would be prepared to go through another radical reorganisation so soon after the previous one.

"We would say the present system is working reasonably well," he said. "Despite the economic crisis, services did not break down, and they are getting better."

The wrangling over the Government's rate support grant is a further reason for avoiding another structural change. The different parts of local government find it difficult to accept the present arrangements for distributing the grant, but confusion could only be worse compounded with change within the reorganisation.

Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, does not believe that uniformity is needed for a successful local government system and is seriously thinking of making changes in it. There is strong opposition, especially among the non-metropolitan counties, to any such move.



Ship searched: An army dog trained to detect explosives searching the cargo of the Crail, which has been anchored in the Thames for a year, as unloading began yesterday. The nature of the cargo has been the subject of speculation since the 427-ton steamer was forced into Gravesend with engine trouble and Mr Jonathan Brooks, her British captain and owner, voiced misgivings over the Saudi Arabian-owned cargo. Customs and police officers have suspected that the vessel carried arms or explosives. Nothing suspicious had been found last night when unloading finished for the day.

## Joint church initiative on Northern Ireland urged

By Clifford Longley  
Religious Affairs  
Correspondent

An international Anglican-Roman Catholic initiative on Northern Ireland was proposed yesterday by the Bishop of Truro, Dr Leonard, who is chairman of the Church of England's Board for Social Responsibility.

He proposed that fundamental questions of the relationship between church and society should be considered by the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Theological Commission (Arcic), set up 10 years ago by the Archbishop of Canterbury (then Dr Ramsey) and the Pope.

The extent to which state laws should reflect citizens' religious and moral convictions was a crucial issue, he told a press conference to mark publication of a report on Northern Ireland issued by the board.

"I would hope that one result of the discussion of this paper might be the setting of a mandate for Arcic for its future discussions", he said. "One very strong element in the religious situation in Northern Ireland is the question of church and society."

The report, by Mr Giles Eccleston, secretary of the board, and Canon Eric Elliott, secretary of the Role of the

Church Committee of the Church of Ireland, identifies religion as a key factor and rejects the argument that the terms "Catholic" and "Protestant" for the two sides are merely conventional.

"A significant number of concerned people believe that the first essential step in any objective examination of the churches' role in Ireland is to admit openly that there is a 'religious' church, ecclesiastical, denominational or sectarian factor in the suspicion, division, tension, and bitterness in Irish society, and that the churches themselves are part of the hitherto irreconcilable division between the two communities", the report states.

To dismiss the religious factor as "religious overtones" to the conflict "is seriously to underestimate its significance and influence".

Dr Leonard said the churches in Ireland had to discover how to foster a pluralistic society. The report lends its weight to the pressure on the Government for a political initiative in Northern Ireland.

It will be discussed by the General Synod of the Church of England in November.

The Irish Problem and Our Response (Church Information Office, Church House, Westminster, 45p).

## Conflict in police evidence ends trial

The trial of a mother accused of mistreating her daughter, aged two, ended at Dunfermline Sheriff Court this morning when the prosecution said it could not proceed because the police evidence was not credible.

The Sheriff instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty against the mother and two men accused with her.

The child's father, Mr Colin Brown, who had given evidence

in the trial, was found dead on Sunday.

The police do not suspect a crime.

Mrs Helleine Brown, aged 21, of Centre Street, Kely, Fife, had denied that she cruelly ill-treated her daughter, Linda, in a manner injurious to her health. Alexander Adams, aged 19, and Steven McBenett, aged 17, of the same address, also denied the same charge.

The case came to an abrupt

close yesterday because of conflicting evidence by Police Sergeant William Harrower and Police Constable James Gordon.

In cross-examination Sergeant Harrower admitted that he had not noted Mr McBenett's statement at the time it was made but had copied it later from PC Gordon's notebook. PC Gordon said in evidence that Sergeant Harrower had noted Mr McBenett's statement at the same time he did.

## Exmoor farmers reject proposed controls

Exmoor farmers yesterday rejected Countryside Commission proposals for park controls on use of land within the moorland area of the national park.

In a submission to be made today to Lord Porchester, who is undertaking an independent study into land use on the moor, the joint Devon and Somerset National Farmers' Union working party criticised the plans as "unjustified, impractical and costly".

Lord Porchester was ap-

## Man in the News: TV and turf aid education

## £7.5m more for his £10m college

The announcement of a further gift of £7.5m to the new Cambridge College, which bears his name, firmly establishes David Robinson as one of the great educational benefactors of all time. Alongside such figures as Isaac Wolfson, Henry Ford and William Morris, later Lord Nuffield.

The former racehorse owner, aged 72, lives the life of a reclusé at Newmarket. Four years ago he gave £10m to found the college. Work is well advanced on the building of Robinson College, which will be the first fully coeducational college in the university. Postgraduate students will be admitted this October and the first undergraduates are expected to come up in 1979.

Mr Robinson's new gift, announced yesterday, will ensure that the college has ample endowment. Professor Jack Langford, warden of the new college, said: "This remarkable extra gift will allow us to move into the very forefront of the college system. It is one of the last, if not the last, of the great benefactors."

With it comes a further £1m for the award of scholarships, studentships and fellowships. There is in fact a remarkable parallel between the early



Mr David Robinson

careers of David Robinson and the other great British educational benefactors. William Morris, both grew up in the university cities where most of their subsequent endowments were made. Robinson in Cambridge and Morris in Oxford. Both left school at 15 to work in bicycle shops and then established garages.

But while Morris went on to

make his fortune by manufacturing motor cars, Mr Robinson became a millionaire in television rentals. He sold his business for £10m and devoted himself to saving, becoming one of the biggest private horse owners in the country.

At one time Mr Robinson owned Kempton Park, a course and employed 150 horses. In 1970 he bought it for £750,000, to Horserace Betting Board and in 1974 he began withdrawing from the world and set off his big

David Robinson, is a retiring figure. He is known to devote the rest of his life to the cause of education, but even within the closing fraternity he has remained a shadowy figure.

He dislikes intensely contact with the press and rarely leaves his Newmarket home. He does, however, give considerable enjoyment from visiting the site of the college, which is rapidly going up as a permanent memorial to him. He rarely deserves to be remembered.

## Pomp and gaiety will mark town hall's centenary

From John Chartres  
Manchester

The centenary of one of the nation's more remarkable examples of Victorian Gothic architecture, Manchester Town Hall, is to be celebrated in September with the city's first lord mayor's show, Beating Retreat by the Grenadier Guards and a score of other teams designed to bring some gaiety to an otherwise serious-minded city.

Centenary day falls on September 13 and celebrations will go on for nearly a fortnight. They culminate in a grand ball in the building, which Alfred Waterhouse designed for a competition in which he in fact took only fourth place for "excellence of elevation" but won handsomely on the more practical considerations of light, ventilation and access.

Until fairly recent years Mancunians tended to look on the building as a rather hideous reminder of the city's past, and plans were once made to knock it down. The dramatic effect of the cleaning of the sandstone facing in 1963, before which it was popularly thought

to have been constructed from black brick, and the revival of interest in Victoriana seem, however, to have restored a certain amount of affection for it among the citizenry.

The lord mayor's parade, which is being organised by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, is expected to attract about a hundred floats, bands and marching groups. But it may not approach the grandeur of one of the original opening ceremonies. That included a procession of 40,000 men grouped into their trade societies. The Flint Glass Cutters, the Portmanteau Makers, the Brushmakers' United Society and the Independent Order of Good Templars for Missioning and Reclaiming Drunkards earned special mention in the contemporary account.

Mr William Axon, who wrote a book-length report of the proceedings, which is being reprinted for the centenary, added that the chimney sweepers were not numerous but carried a mysterious flag on the reverse of which was a full-length portrait of "the great liberator" and the words "Ireland remembers O'Connell".

## In brief

## Man fails to answer bail

John Fricker, aged 50, Woolstaplers' Way, Long one of three men charged with a raid on a country house throughout Britain in waxes and silversware stolen, failed to answer to at Towcester Magistrates Court, Northamptonshire, yesterday. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

The other defendants, D. Tobin, aged 42, of Den Street, Southwark, London, Vincent Mason, aged 40, of Street, Salford, were remanded on bail for six weeks.

## Retired MP dies

Colonel Claude Lenz, Conservative MP for F. 1938-1950 and for South F. 1950-1970, died in hospital yesterday. Col Lenz, who was chairman of the Bestwood Company, been ill some time.

## Jubilee walk

To help Wiltshire's Jubilee appeal, Lord Margdale, lord lieutenant, has invited county's "top people", including former government ministers, to take part in sponsored 3-mile walk round lake on October 23.

## Council plan deplore

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has said he deplores West Midlands County Council's refusal to reconsider abolishing its consumer centre at Walsall.

## Fire at school

Firemen were called to blaze which damaged room at Wellington College, Cr. thorne, Berkshire, yesterday.

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## Seamen's leader admits having smuggled goods

Fines and suspended prison sentences were imposed at Fawcett Magistrates' Court, Suffolk, yesterday on Gordon Norris, who is on the national executive of the National Union of Seamen.

Mr Norris, aged 49, an engine room donkeyman - greaser, pleaded guilty to three charges of possessing smuggled cigarettes, tobacco and spirits and two of stealing stores from the Eurypic Ferry. He was sentenced on each of the three customs charges to six months' imprisonment, suspended for two years, and fined a total of £892.

All came to light, it was stated, when Mr Norris, of Beaufort Gardens, Knightsbridge, London, drove up to an Ipswich petrol station and asked a pump attendant to look after a parcel. It contained cigarettes and tobacco, and when he returned for it a week later he was met by a customs "reception committee".

Mr John Hostettler, for the defence, said Mr Norris had recently been involved in a difficult union crisis. That contributed to depression and he had been off sick.

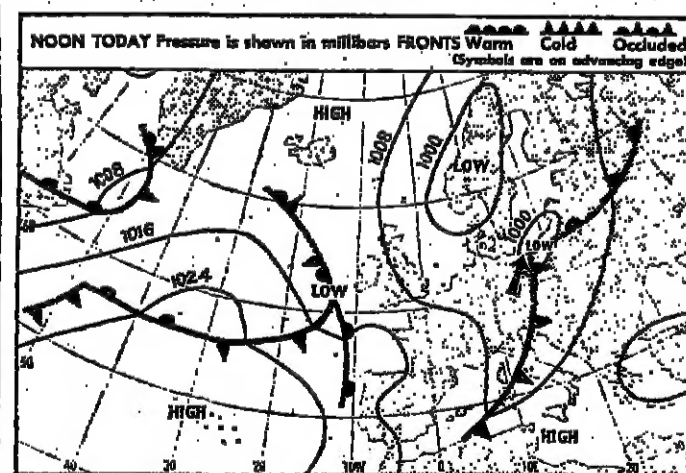
## TUC welcome for top civil servants

By Our Labour Staff

The Association of First Division Civil Servants was welcomed into the TUC at a meeting of the TUC finance and general purpose committee yesterday.

The decision to seek TUC membership was taken in a recent ballot resulting in a 57 per cent majority in favour of the association, whose 8,000 members are senior government officials up to permanent secretaries, have made clear their intention of remaining apolitical. For that reason they have not formulated an attitude on the social contract.

## Weather forecast and recordings



## Today

Sun rises: 5.15 am Sun sets: 8.58 pm  
Moon sets: 1.16 am Moon rises: 5.5 pm  
Full moon: July 30  
Lighting up: 9.28 pm to 4.47 am.  
High water: London Bridge, 10.12 am, 6.5m (21.2ft); 10.45 pm, 6.4m (21.1ft).  
Aronmouth, 3.1 am, 10.4m (34.2ft); 3.47 pm, 10.5m (34.6ft).  
Dover, 7.35 am, 5.7m (18.8ft); 8.7 pm, 5.9m (19.5ft).  
Hull, 2.21 am, 6.1m (20.1ft); 2.52 pm, 6.3m (20.7ft).  
Liverpool, 7.28 am, 6.1m (20.0ft); 8.21 pm, 6.2m (20.3ft).  
A shower N to NW airstream covers the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:  
London, SE, Central S, central N, E England, East Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands: Showers, possibly heavy, sunny intervals; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 18°C (64°F).  
SW England, S Wales: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, possibly becoming cloudy; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 17°C (63°F).  
N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Sea Passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind NW, moderate or fresh; sea moderate. English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, fresh, occasionally strong; sea moderate or rough.

Yesterday  
London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 18°C (64°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 12°C (54°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 79 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, 0.17in. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 1,002.3 millibars rising.  
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. Fronts: Warm, Cold, Occluded. Symbols are on adjoining pages.

Published daily except Sundays and public holidays. Forecast for 24 hours. Rainfall in inches. Wind in mph. Sea in ft. Sun in %.

At the resorts  
(24hrs to 5 pm, July 25, 1977)

Resort	Temp	Wind	Sea	Sun
Scarborough	18	12	1/2	50
Blackpool	18	12	1/2	50
Widemouth	18	12	1/2	50
Weymouth	18	12	1/2	50
Walsingham	18	12	1/2	50
Walsingham	18	12	1/2	50
Walsingham	18	12	1/2	50
Walsingham	18	12	1/2	50
Walsingham	18	12	1/2	50
Walsingham	18	12	1/2	50

Overseas selling prices  
Austria, 100 Schilling, £1.35  
Belgium, 100 Franc, £1.36  
Canada, 100 Dollars, £1.37  
France, 100 Francs, £1.38  
Germany, 100 Marks, £1.39  
Italy, 100 Lira, £1.40  
Japan, 100 Yen, £1.41  
Netherlands, 100 Guilder, £1.42  
Portugal, 100 Escudo, £1.43  
Spain, 100 Peseta, £1.44  
Sweden, 100 Krona, £1.45  
Switzerland, 100 Franc, £1.46  
USA, 100 Dollars, £1.47  
Yugoslavia, 100 Dinar, £1.48



# How to give an executive a £2,000 rise without the Inland Revenue noticing.

If you're a managing director, the problems of rewarding your overtaxed executives are only too familiar.

Yet there's one solution you may not have considered, which arises from the Inland Revenue's new company car tax rules.

Take the case of an executive with a typical company car like a 2 litre Ford Cortina.

Instead of increasing his salary, you could give him another £2,000 worth of motor car. Without adding to his tax bill.

All you have to do is to give him a new Audi 100.

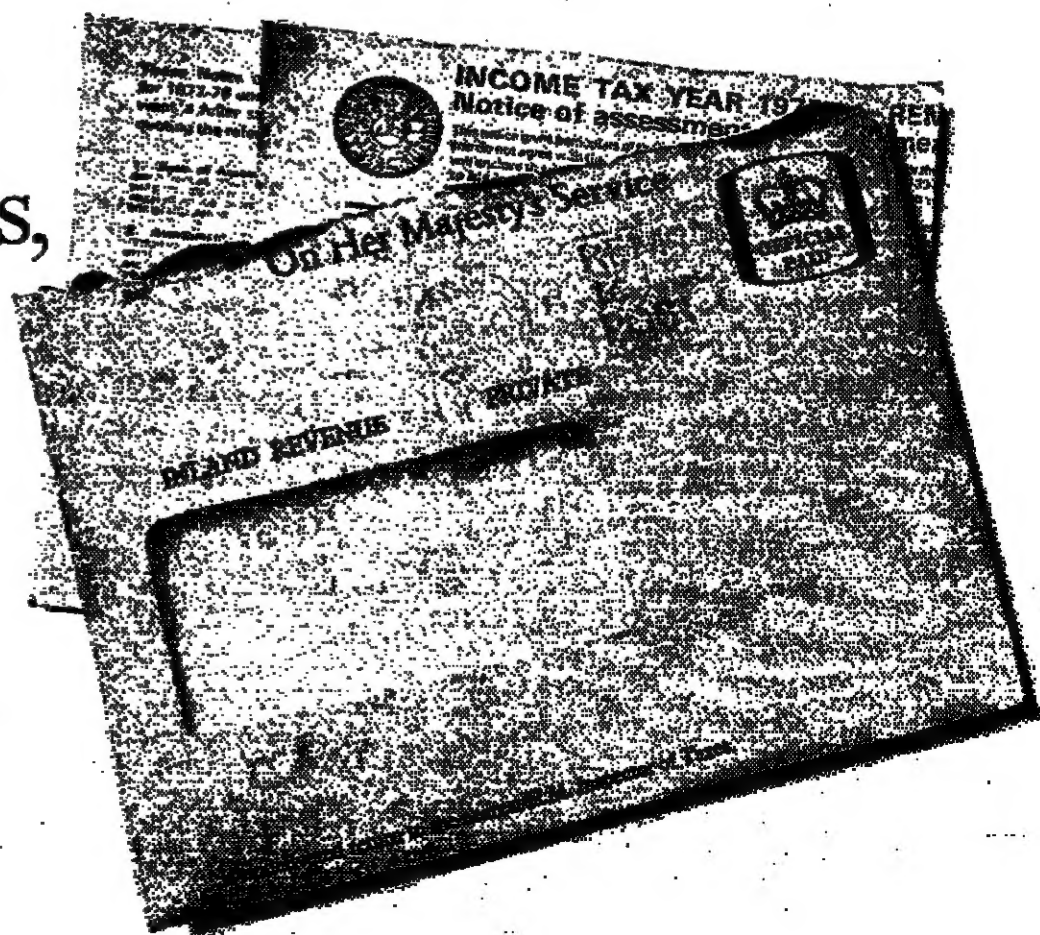
For in the eyes of the Inland Revenue, the Audi 100 is in the same tax class as the Ford Cortina, and his tax rate for his company car remains at £350.

And if you order the car during August or September your Audi dealer will give you a loan at a much lower interest rate than even your bank.

It's only fair to point out that the Inland Revenue don't insist that you choose an Audi. Any 2 litre car will satisfy them. Though it may not be so satisfactory to your executives.

After all, many people who previously drove Jaguars, Daimlers, BMWs, Mercedes, and even the occasional Rolls Royce, are now happily driving our car.

It will be nice to have some Cortina drivers as our friends, too.



The new Audi 100 won't get you any threatening letters.







## DME NEWS

Farmworkers reply  
pay guideline  
with claim nearing 50%

Christopher Thomas  
Staff Reporter

The direct challenge to the Government's pay guideline for farmworkers has been met by the National Union of Agricultural Workers (NAAW), which will submit its claim to the Agricultural Wages Board on September 20.

The union will not be bound by the guideline, which is based on the average earnings of workers in the manufacturing sector. The NAAW claims that farmworkers' pay should be based on their own industry's productivity.

The union says that now the guideline is based on the average earnings of workers in the manufacturing sector, it is not a fair reflection of the value of farmworkers' work. The union claims that the guideline is a "one-size-fits-all" approach that does not take into account the specific needs and conditions of farmworkers.

Gap between  
rich and poor  
widening

Staff Reporter

A frightening picture of the widening gap between the rich and the poor in Britain is given in the 1977 World Population Report, published last week by Population Council.

The report points out that if present rates of population growth continue, there would now be 100 people for every square mile of land. Half the fuel used by man has been in the past 50 years. World's population is more than 4,000 million and increasing by 200,000 every year.

Protests planned  
spending cuts

Staff Reporter

A national petition, a lobby Parliament and a rally in London are planned to protest against the proposed spending cuts in the health service.

Lord Elwyn-Jones urges  
lawyers to review role

Staff Reporter

The legal profession must put itself to changes affecting the role of lawyers in the Commonwealth, Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, said yesterday.

Opening the fifth Commonwealth law conference in Edinburgh, he called for a re-examination of the role of the lawyer in the Commonwealth. He said that the legal profession must adapt to the changing needs of the Commonwealth.

More money  
next year  
for school  
building

By Our Education Correspondent

The school building programme for 1978-79 will total £135.8m and the nursery school building programme £3.4m, Miss Jackson, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Education and Science, announced yesterday.

Local authorities are being told of their individual allocations. The allocations are not grants but loans which will be repaid by the local authorities over the period specified. Most of the cost will be covered by loans raised by the local authorities, but spending on the interest on the loan charges is substantially assisted by central government through the rate support grant.

Far the same year, 1978-79, the Government is planning to start on higher and further education projects valued at £40m at present prices, Mr Oakes, Minister of State for Education and Science, announced in the Commons yesterday. The total for 1977-78 is £15.5m.

Shop stocks  
Russia's  
book taste

By Ian Bradley

Collier's International Bookshop, in Charing Cross Road, London, a mecca for left-wing bibliophiles since it opened last summer, has a policy of refusing to stock books that might offend the Russians. Soviet dissident works are barred.

Customers have long been puzzled by the conspicuous absence of the works of Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov from the shop's otherwise comprehensive collection of Russian literature in translation.

Now, after disclosures by three former members of the staff, Mr Arthur Mendelsohn, Collier's general manager, has confirmed that it is the company's policy not to stock certain books to which the Russians might object.

Collier's has a long history of involvement with communism. Its original shop in Charing Cross Road was run by an anarchist in the 1930s and known as the "Bomb Shop". In 1934 it was taken over by the founder of Collier's, Miss Eva Reckitt, a North Country Quaker turned communist.

The decision to ban dissident writing sprang not from direct pressure from Moscow but from prudent financial calculation.

Collier's depends heavily on Soviet money. It received extended credit, running into six figures, from Russia to help in starting the new shop. Much of its stock of Russian books is heavily subsidised.

More than half Collier's gross income, £2.5m in 1975-76, comes from exporting English-language books, mostly to Russia and East Europe. The business is naturally reluctant to lose trade by offending its partners.

The Russians, it seems, see Collier's International Bookshop, which replaced the Russian Bookshop in Museum Street, as an important showcase for Soviet culture. But they show no concern over displays of books by such bourgeois authors as Mary Whitehouse and Colin Cowdrey.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, a Welshman, allowed himself some fun at the expense of the Scottish hosts of this year's conference. He quoted Lloyd George's answer to criticisms from a Scottish MP: "When my forebears were enjoying a high standard of civilization and culture in Wales, the forebears of the gentlemen were living on the barren shores of the north-east coast on piracy, paganism and periwinkles."

## 'Think tank' gives commerce priority over diplomacy

The first of two articles on the Review of Overseas Representation to be published next week by the Central Policy Review Staff, the Government's "think tank".

By Peter Hennessy

Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's National Security Adviser, remarked some years ago, turning a tired cliché on its head, that "if foreign ministries did not already exist, they surely would not have to be invented".

Similar views are popularly attributed to the team of seven from the Central Policy Review Staff, the Government's "think tank", the result of whose examination of the entire spectrum of the United Kingdom's overseas representation is to be published next week. Their application of cost-benefit analysis to the country's efforts abroad and the staff and structure required at home to support it has been luridly portrayed in the press and some Whitehall departments as a struggle for the soul of British diplomacy.

Misleading looks to the effect that the Foreign Office would disappear and the Diplomatic Service be wound up under the new scheme of things aroused the kind of peculiarly ferocious response occasioned when venerable institutions come under attack. The shot-and-shell unleashed by such speculations have obscured the manner in which the "think tank's" investigation has represented a quantitative and qualitative leap beyond

previous examinations of Britain's overseas efforts in the postwar period.

It has proved more analogous to the preparatory work that lay behind the White Paper of 1964 which established a unified Foreign Service. Like that inquiry it has been carried out by civil servants rather than by outsiders in the mould of the Plowden committee which reported in 1964 or the Duncan committee whose recommendations appeared in 1969.

The only member of the team who conforms to the "good and great" image of individuals normally assigned such tasks is Sir Kenneth Berrill, Director of the Central Policy Review Staff. The remainder represent a balance of staff drawn from outside Whitehall and those seconded from government departments.

They include one Foreign Office man, Mr Marrack Coudling, who has since moved to become counsellor at the Lisbon embassy. Dr Tessa Blackstone, a sociologist from the London School of Economics, Mr Tony Furrell, an under-secretary from the Ministry of Overseas Development now working in the Cabinet Office for Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr David Young, an assistant secretary from the Ministry of Defence, Miss Kate Mortimer, an economist formerly with the World Bank and now a member of the Government Economic Service, and Mr John Odling-Smee, another

economist recruited from the London School of Economics.

In common with the 1943 White Paper, but unlike Plowden and Duncan, their report has not taken the present nature as opposed to the level of staffing for granted. The value of the non-specialist all-rounder has been directly challenged, for example.

The briefs of Plowden and Duncan did not allow their members to examine the Whitehall, as well as the Foreign Office structure which underpins overseas representation. The team was convinced that returning to first principles in examining both the content and methods of policy formation in London was the prerequisite for a proper review of arrangements abroad.

They were very concerned that the right kind of expertise and specialisms were applied in future across a wide range of governmental activities including exports, aid, immigration and foreign policy formulation itself. But they assigned a lower place to the political side of traditional diplomacy, giving overwhelming priority to economic and commercial work.

A further distinctive feature of what is certain to become known as the Berrill report is the three stages through which its investigation passed. Its origins lie some years back in the era of Lord Rothschild, the "tank's" first director from 1970 to 1974, when he was succeeded by Sir Kenneth. It became a conviction of the

Rothschild team, although not of Lord Rothschild himself, that the Duncan report was not the last word on the subject and that Britain was sustaining a kind of overseas effort ill suited to her diminishing role.

In the autumn of 1975, two members of the review staff produced a preliminary paper which asked fundamental questions about the nature as well as the scale of the country's representation abroad. Their tour d'horizon found favour with ministers as it coincided with a new drive to reduce public expenditure and a parliamentary dispute over some well publicized examples of conspicuous consumption by Crown servants overseas.

Mr Callaghan, at that time, Foreign Secretary, instructed Sir Kenneth to carry out an inquiry into all aspects of overseas representation. The team of seven then began phase two which led to an interim report of about one hundred pages, fleshing out the bones of the preliminary paper and sketching the most fruitful lines of investigation, which was circulated to ministers in March, 1976.

The third and final phase took account of ministerial reactions and suggestions. The team visited 25 countries and 40 overseas posts at a cost of about £25,000 during phase three. Six countries were chosen for the purpose of comparative study: Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Canada and Australia, although the yield from this exercise proved dis-

appointing in terms of usable data.

As befitted those who live by the principles of management by objectives, the "think tank" team, while investigating the vitals of the Foreign Office, the Department of Trade, the British Council, the Ministry of Overseas Development and parts of a host of other institutions, engaged in a little contemplation about their own role and future activities. Nearly a third of the review staff's complement being tied up in a single investigation for 18 months did not tally with the original concept of the "tank" as a small collection of peripatetic polymaths.

On reflection some of the team believe they should have handed over the enterprise to somebody else after completing phases one and two. A team of management consultants working with the Civil Service Department and the Foreign Office was a possibility or an old style committee of the "good and great".

But they have remained stoical in the face of disapproval from the gentlemen of the Foreign Office across the street from the Cabinet Office where the report has been compiled. The review staff have a maxim which encapsulates their approach to challenging the established ways of the Whitehall machine: "You must think the unthinkable, but wear a dark suit while you are doing it if you want people to listen."

Tomorrow: Planning for the next 15 years.

Agency journalists 'black'  
news to Scots papers

The Press Association National Union of Journalists' chapel (office branch) has declared its copy "black" for the D. C. Thomson group of newspapers as part of a renewed campaign for union recognition by the Dundee publishing company.

The NUJ's annual delegate meeting recently instructed members not employed by D. C. Thomson not to supply editorial material until it recognized the NUJ. Other printing unions have agreed to step up the campaign.

The agency's management said the service would continue to be transmitted normally to the Dundee Courier and Advertiser and Evening Telegraph and Sunday Post, Glasgow, which are published by D. C. Thomson.

## Hospital chief 'would welcome inquiry'

By Robert Parker

Dr David Pitcher, chairman of the medical committee at Friern Hospital, Finchley, London, said yesterday that he would be happy for an independent inquiry into criticisms of the hospital, including the locking up and use of drugs on patients against their will.

The criticisms are made in a report by a monitoring team that examines hospitals in the North East Thames Regional Health Authority's area in which Friern Hospital and its arga-

authority, Camden and Islington Area Health Authority, are situated.

The team, made up of laymen and medical staff, visited the hospital last December, and produced a 71-page confidential report. All its reports are confidential. Parts of the report appeared in The Guardian yesterday.

Dr Pitcher said he and the staff were upset by the new report, which took the monitoring team's report out of context. "It was a highly

tendentious set of extracts, and gives completely the wrong impression", he added. "Much of the team's report praised the hospital and its staff."

Mr D. Crossfield, chairman of the team who wrote the report, said: "In some ways the hospital is outstandingly good, and in other ways it has its weaknesses."

Mr Dennis McCarthy, area administrator, said yesterday that the report would be submitted to the next meeting of the area authority in September.

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Cytrel is a tobacco substitute which looks and smokes just like tobacco but is totally nicotine-free. When Rothmans blend it with their finest Virginia tobacco, it produces a

satisfying quality cigarette with a flavour that comes through smooth and clear.

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**EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING**



rupture as a result of the dispute. Will the minister assist Sir Vazir Rindland for gross incompetence. Mr. Vazley—No.

Mr. Alexander Lyon (York): Last night further pressure is put on the men by sucking them, the likelihood is that none of us will get any mail.

Mr. Vazley—That is one consideration. We have had to have in this country a number of men who have been driven back in mind when they were in Government in the 1971 and 1973 disputes. The reason I have not advised my colleagues is that I do not think the Post Office men imply is that we think it would only create further difficulties for postal users in Britain.



## WEST EUROPE

# British confidence grows that EEC will choose Culham as site for thermo nuclear project

By Michael Hornsby

July 25

It appears to be confirmed that opinion within the EEC is swinging behind the Atomic Energy Research Establishment's proposal for a large-scale fusion reactor at Culham, Oxford, as the best site for the Community's first fusion reactor.

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British tactics have now switched from pressing the superior technical claims of Culham—it is now admitted that the French are well qualified—to emphasizing the fact that Britain is the only one of the EEC's four big member-states which does not have an important Community project of this kind.

Although no final decision is expected tomorrow, the British hope appears to be to confront the French and the Germans with a clear majority opinion in favour of Culham which they will be able to accept in the early autumn after a period for reflection during the August summer recess.

Meanwhile, an indication of the urgent need for agreement between the European Commission today made public a cable sent by the director of the main United States fusion programme in Princeton, New Jersey, offering jobs to JET scientists if the EEC's project collapses.

Since the smaller EEC member-states have indicated their readiness to back Culham. But the French and the Germans still have to be brought round, and it is suggested that they could be given subsidiary work in the related field of plasma physics in compensation for not getting the JET.

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## Five bombs explode at shops in Madrid

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, July 25

At least five bombs exploded in Madrid early today, Spain's patron saint's day, slightly damaging several shops, including La Corte Ingles, the department store. No one was injured.

The most serious explosion was in Corte Ingles, in the Generalissimo Avenue in the centre, where one of the main display windows was blown out.

No political group has so far claimed responsibility for the bombs, but Grapo (the First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Group) was suspected because the type of plastic explosive used has been used by them in the past. Grapo claimed responsibility for a wave of bombings on July 18, the forty-first anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War.

Meanwhile, trade union leaders are studying the Government's tough economic measures and are expected to pronounce on them soon. Reports in today's newspapers suggest that the unions, recently legalized, may oppose Government attempts to freeze wages.

The communist-dominated Workers' Commissions said in a statement that the proposed curb on wage increases would seriously affect workers. Senor Marcelino Camacho, the Commissions' leader, repeated over the weekend his call for all trade unions to get together to negotiate with the Government.

Some of the labour amnesty and trade union elections should be discussed as well as wages. The Commissions are trying to form a Unified Trade Union bringing together all trade unions.

There seems to be very little chance of this happening, particularly as figures published today reveal that 3,000 trade unions, including regional ones and those formed by employers, have been legalized by the Government in the past three months.

## Waldheim daughter hurt in crash

From Our Correspondent

Vienna, July 25

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, has cancelled a visit to Peking because of a serious car accident in which his 18-year-old daughter was hurt.

The officials said Dr Waldheim called off the planned eight-day visit after hearing that his 18-year-old daughter, Christina, was hurt in a crash on Friday.

Fraulein Waldheim, her 80-year-old grandmother, Frau Hildegard, and Frau Ritschel, aged 83, were injured when their car was involved in a head-on collision near the family's summer home at Lake Arter, in western Austria.

A United Nations official said Dr Waldheim's daughter was not seriously injured but the two older women were sent to hospital. Dr Waldheim, who flew to Salzburg at the weekend after the crash, was making regular visits to the hospital and would remain in Austria for at least a few more days, the official added.

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## OVERSEAS



Mr Harold Brown, the United States Defence Secretary, inspects American and South Korean troops during his visit to South Korea.

## US stays in command in Korea

Seoul, July 25

American and South Korean negotiators agreed today that an American general would remain the senior military commander in South Korea after the withdrawal of United States ground troops.

American officials said that in the first of two days of talks on the withdrawal of up to 33,000 American ground troops over the next five years, the negotiators agreed to set up a combined military structure commanded by an American general.

A Korean general will be deputy and serve as second in command when the new structure is established in about a year's time, the officials said. They added that the command would remain under the United Nations, as it has since the Korean armistice 24 years ago.

The United States general would hold three posts: com-

mander of the United Nations command, the new Combined Command, and that of those United States forces staying in South Korea, mainly airmen.

The force of 60 American fighter aircraft in South Korea, which will be increased slightly, will be under the Combined Command and subject to orders only from the American general, the officials said.

President Carter in a letter to President Park Chung Hee released today said the planned phase-out of the troops did not mean any change in the United States commitment to the security of South Korea.

Mr Carter said he would seek substantial military assistance from Congress for South Korea and additional foreign military aid credits. Congress must approve all sales of weapons to foreign nations as well as all loan credits.

At today's talks, Mr. Suh Jong Chul, the Defence Minister, said South Korea wanted the modernization of its armed forces with American weapons to be completed before the withdrawal.

The size of the American arms programme, which is to make up for the withdrawal of the troops, has not been resolved. The officials doubted whether a comprehensive agreement could be reached by the end of the discussions.

The programme would involve about \$800m (£470m) in additional money authorizations that would need the approval of Congress, they added.

The Carter Administration has already planned to ask Congress over the next four years for \$1,100m in Korean arms credits to complete South Korea's five-year force improvement programme.

## PLO peace plan ends mystery border war

From Robert Fisk

Cairo, July 25

Egypt's dramatic but largely unobserved border war with Libya appears to be over. According to the Palestine Liberation Organization, both sides have accepted a ceasefire agreement negotiated by Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader.

The Palestinian peace plan apparently calls for the end of the propaganda war between Egypt and Libya, a temporary truce and talks aimed at ending the hostilities permanently between the two countries. The PLO, which has been greatly enjoying its pacifist role these past three days, gave no further details.

President Boumedienne of Algeria left Alexandria this morning after talks with President Sadat in the former royal palace of Ras el-Ein. He flew to Tripoli immediately after the ceasefire was announced to assist the Egyptian peace plan.

The Kuwaiti Foreign Minister, Shaikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah, who has joined the ranks of Arab mediators, also met the Egyptian President this morning to pass on his Government's unhappiness at the recent fighting. He later flew to Tripoli.

Whatever the statistics of the border war have been going on along the Libyan-Egyptian border and members of the diplomatic corps in Cairo are sceptical of some of the Egyptian claims. The "war" with Libya has had remarkably little effect on the majority of Egyptians.

There were rumours in Cairo that petrol was in short supply and might soon be rationed, but the city scarcely reflects a wartime spirit. Business and commercial life has continued in its normal disorganized way, tourists are still arriving, and the international airport near the Ismailia desert road is open to all but Libyan civil aircraft.

The Libyans, of course, might not have too many civilian aircraft to spare. A correspondent for the Baltimore Sun saw wounded Libyan soldiers and refugees being loaded at the weekend from a Boeing 727 of Libyan Arab Airlines at Tripoli airport. The aircraft had come from the eastern border area and more planes were arriving almost hourly carrying civilians from the east.

Two large American-built C130 transport aircraft and a number of Fokker military planes were also being used. The only signs of the conflict visible to Cairo people have been the headlines in the Egyptian press which are still ritually denouncing Colonel Gaddafi as a madman who tried to invade Egypt.

The prospects of Libyan radio also give the flavour of a patriotic war. All day today the Tripoli station has been playing martial music and appealing for "volunteers" from Islamic countries to help Libya repel Egyptian troops. Colonel Gaddafi has long aspired to cloak President Sadat in the robes of a capitalist aggressor and this latest opportunity to do so is not being missed.

By contrast, neither Egyptian nor Libyan television has shown any film of the desert fighting or air raids reported by both sides. Western journalists cannot get within 100 miles of the fighting.

## Sri Lanka curfew is relaxed

Colombo, July 25

A curfew imposed in eight Sri Lanka districts after post-election violence in which 34 people died was relaxed today as life got back to normal.

Officials here said two more deaths were reported today, but the situation was now under control. Strong police patrols were being maintained.

Ministers in the new United National Party (UNP) Government, headed by Mr Junius Jayewardene, began their first working week in office. One of them, Mr Gamini Disanayake, the third ranking member of the UNP, gave a warning that time might be running out for democracy in Sri Lanka.

The people by their massive vote in favour of the UNP might have given a last chance for a democratic government to solve the country's pressing social and economic problems, he said. If it failed them, Sri Lanka was likely to come under either an extreme leftist regime or a right-wing dictatorship.

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## Carter aide explains bank deal to Senate

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, July 25

Mr Bert Lance, Secretary at the Office of Management and the Budget, went to Capitol Hill this morning to defend himself against allegations of conflict of interest. He was president of the National Bank of Georgia before President Carter appointed him and has been in difficulty over attempts to sell his shares in the bank.

The purview of the office is so wide that it directly affects banking. Mr Lance therefore agreed to sell his shares, which he bought when he joined the bank.

His first problem was that the value of the bank's shares had dropped sharply since he left the bank in January, partly because of his departure and partly because the bank chose to write off a large number of bad loans of which had been arranged during Mr Lance's time on the board.

The second, and much more severe, problem for Mr Lance, was the discovery of a relationship between the National Bank of Georgia and the National Bank of Chicago: the Chicago bank had lent Mr Lance \$3.4m (£2m) to buy his shares in the Georgia bank. The suggestion was now being made that the Georgia bank had arranged the transaction in a slightly dubious manner.

The Georgia bank put \$200,000 on interest-free deposit in the Chicago bank. There is nothing whatever illegal in this, and Mr Lance defended the transaction firmly this morning.

"This is certainly a normal banking relationship," he told the Senate government affairs committee. "The balance is maintained according to the services provided. There is certainly nothing unusual about it."

The Georgia bank wanted a "corresponding relationship" with the Chicago bank although it already had such a relationship with another Chicago bank. The directors of both banks and Mr Lance all insist that the deal had nothing to do with Mr Lance's loan.

His problem with the value of his shares seems to have been solved. His trustees, who was given complete control of his finances when he joined the Administration, announced yesterday that he had found a buyer for the shares at a price above the market price. An Atlanta corporation wanted to get into banking and found this an appropriate way to do so.

The proposed price is high enough to allow Mr Lance to pay off the debt to the Chicago bank. Originally he had asked the Senate committee to allow him to postpone selling his stock beyond the end of this year, when he hoped the price would recover.

## New President of India is sworn in

Delhi, July 25

Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, the veteran Indian nationalist who spent five years in jail during the independence struggle against British rule, was sworn in today as President of India.

He is the first of a new breed of candidates of all big political parties for this largely ceremonial office. His predecessor, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, a Muslim, died last February.

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## Swedes indicted over foiled kidnapping plot







## TERTAINMENT

The profits of only outside London

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The Act II finale: Hans Sotin and Gwyneth Jones, and, right, Colin Davis

## Bayreuth under its first British conductor

Quite often recently Bayreuth has looked to Covent Garden for singers but never before last weekend for a conductor. On Saturday Colin Davis cut himself a swathe of Richard Wagner's green hill by opening the festival with *Tannhäuser*, so becoming the first British conductor ever to appear there. At the end of the evening there were one or two dissenting voices to greet performers and production team alike. Bayreuth would scarcely be Bayreuth without the complainers. But they were drowned by the applause. The overwhelming impression was that this was the best *Tannhäuser* so far in Götter Friederich's staging, originally seen five years ago.

Davis had one or two obstacles to vault over both on his way up the hill and inside the theatre itself. Bayreuth opening nights are desperate. The outward display of pomp and circumstance, with posers of police and only slightly smaller posers of dignitaries from Bavaria and beyond, conceals the fact that the great majority of the audience are virtually season ticket-holders who know precisely what they want to hear and are suspicious of newcomers. One local paper calculated that between 70 and 80 per cent of the Bayreuth public never their seats year by year.

Friedrich's production, lucid

though it is, does not make life easy for the conductor. The curtain rises the moment the music begins in each act, so the first prelude is an accompaniment to Tannhäuser's decision to change his life style. The strings of the harp through which he looks at the world are ropes which fetter him, a symbol repeated later, and he decides to throw them off. In favour of the pleasures to be found in Venusberg. It is informative and at the same time it distracts a little from the music.

Davis also found his Venus and, more particularly, his Tannhäuser (Gwyneth Jones and Hermann Gensho) uncertain in pitch during this first scene. It was not until Tannhäuser returned to the valley, a scene magically realized in Jürgen Rose's designs with no break in the transformation and the audience of Hermann's husband, a young party contrasting with plain green of the Thuringian countryside, that the opera truly gripped. Once the hold was gained it was not released. The second act is the apex of Friedrich's production as he builds up the formality of the Landgrave's court in order to make the change of heart and face the more vicious when an unbeliever, Tannhäuser, is found within the ranks. The closeness of the Friedrich-Davis partnership was obvious in the way with which the conductor

changed from the pulsating joy of Elisabeth's entrance aria through the half-mocking reverence of ceremonial to the final fury of the rule-makers when their standards are challenged. This was a remarkable piece of musical architecture, superbly realized by both the chorus and orchestra of Bayreuth, with whom Colin Davis appears to have achieved immediate rapport.

With this success won he balanced the final act with equal authority, allowing the full breadth of melancholy for Elisabeth's Prayer and being gentle in his support for Wolfram's sentimental address to that evening star. The consistent response to the change of mood, which has always characterized Davis's Bayreuth, is reflected in his approach to *Tannhäuser*: he relishes rather than recoils from the obvious popular moments, he delights in the lush passages and most of all he is happy when working on an enormous canvas. Big beautiful and Bayreuth is nothing if not big. The bond must surely be renewed.

William Mann reported the outrage when Friedrich's view of *Tannhäuser* was first seen at the opening of the 1972 festival. As so often, yesterday's scandal becomes today's canon and the self-applauded guardians of Wagner

were clearly holding back their energies to protest against the revival of the Chereau Ring this week.

The opening and close of the production are still faulty. John Neumeier's bacchanalian ballet shows a great deal of sexual effort being expended to apparently little effect. Gwyneth Jones still doubles Venus and Elisabeth. I admire her courage in showing off considerably more of her body than a *Nachtigall* hostess as Venus and doing so among the dancers—ballerinas and sopranos tend to come in rather different shapes. But the role does not suit her vocally. Friedrich, who was at Bayreuth to supervise this revival, has also stuck by his final scene where Wagner's young pilgrims are turned into grey-cloaked workers apparently deemed by Tannhäuser's actions. Between these blemishes the production is masterly: it is determined in its insistence on removing all the medieval accretions from the opera and it is constantly enlightening on the sheer impossibility of being an individual in a society which lives only by rules.

Hermin Esser, shaggy-haired and ravaged by guilt, transmitted many of Friedrich's ideas about the man at odds with the world into which he is born. The singing was erro-

ne, at its worst going off pitch for too long and at its best producing that sustained heroic ring *Tannhäuser* fanatics are constantly searching for and so rarely find. It is easy to criticize Esser's Tannhäuser, but since so few tenors are prepared to tackle the role it would be better to praise him for the way he handled the finale to the second act. Gwyneth Jones's Elisabeth is as genuine and affecting as the most pure and translucent tone for the Prayer; the voice when not under pressure remains ravishing. Bernd Weik's Wolfram has a warm and velvety tone, right for a man almost irritating in the amount of goodness he exudes. There were few weaknesses in the rest of the cast led by Hans Sotin's imperious Landgrave and Franz Mazura's angry Biterolf.

*Tannhäuser* was Friedrich's first Wagner production. It paved the way to the Covent Garden Ring and the association with Colin Davis. The wheel has now come full circle with Davis making his Bayreuth debut in Friedrich's staging. Philips, for whom Davis records, must surely be won dering how best to use this partnership for the gramophone.

John Higgins

## Brunelleschi and the great Dome of Florence

The anniversary of the birth of Rubens has rather overshadowed that of the Florentine architect and sculptor, Filippo Brunelleschi. The sheer scale of time between Brunelleschi's age and our own is movingly brought home by a photograph in the documentary exhibition of his life and work at the Laurentian Library in Florence. It shows Brunelleschi's skeleton when his tomb was opened at the church of S. Reparata in 1972. The bones have all but crumbled into dust, but as you leave the exhibition by the balcony above the cloisters of San Lorenzo the great dome which Brunelleschi designed bulks reassuringly above the city.

"Who is so dull and jealous that he would not admire Filippo's genius," says the text of this exhibition, "the face of this gigantic building rising above the vaults of heaven, wide enough to receive in its shade all the people of Tuscany, and built without the aid of any trusswork or mass of timber, is a masterpiece of the city, visible from so many points. Sometimes only a segment of the dome glimpsed through a narrow street or wide-arched doorway, or suddenly and surprisingly full view of its great red masonry as you emerge on to a balcony or look out of the window of a museum. Perhaps the best view of all is from the Boboli gardens entering by the gate through the Pitti Palace (a building whose original conception is Brunelleschi's) and turning to look back across the city as one pauses for breath to climb the terrace. Huge and serene, it rides over the red-tiled roofs of the city like a great bell-buoy. (And what a chord in the heart is struck as the great bell in the Campanile sounds across the ruffled sea of roofs.) The Dome defies perspective (which Brunelleschi himself called "discovered") and true to the optical principle of size-constancy appears even more enormous as it rises above the city. Try taking a snapshot from this point and you will be made disappointedly aware of how the eye approximates to the way we know things should be, rather than the way they are seen in perspective by the eye of the camera.

One of the most remarkable things about the Dome is the way it is lifted above the main body of the cathedral upon a "columbarium" or eight-sided drum of masonry, pierced with huge round windows. This was done largely for structural reasons, but visually it enormously enhances the effect of the Dome, which is raised high above the roofs of the city rather than appearing to rest

upon them. According to Vasari this was Brunelleschi's idea. Several twentieth-century art historians have questioned Vasari's account, arguing that the conception of the tambour predates Brunelleschi's involvement with the dome. But some of the more recent research vindicates Vasari's assertion that the solution adopted was Brunelleschi's.

About the authorship of the Dome itself there is no doubt. Brunelleschi spent much time in Rome studying the uncompleted ruins of antiquity. The dome of the Pantheon, the dome of the Panteon, but Brunelleschi's Dome of Florence is a marrying of gothic and classical ideas in a form which is unique in its combination of grace and robustness. Technically it was an engineering achievement of extraordinary daring. For Brunelleschi used no internal timbering or centring armature and no external scaffolding. The exact details of the structure are still not fully understood; but of the sheer brilliance of the design there is no dispute.

As well as the great dome of Santa Maria del Fiore, Brunelleschi's hand is everywhere in central Florence: the Ospedale degli Innocenti, the Church of San Lorenzo, the delightful Pazzi Chapel at Santa Croce, and perhaps most beautiful of all, the lovely church of Santo Spirito in its bustling workshop of the city. The dome of the Palazzo Pitti, a central part of the Palazzo Pitti, a width of seven windows; but its essential simplicity and elegant robustness speaks of his conception. The attribution to Brunelleschi has sometimes been in question; but it is difficult to believe that it is not his work.

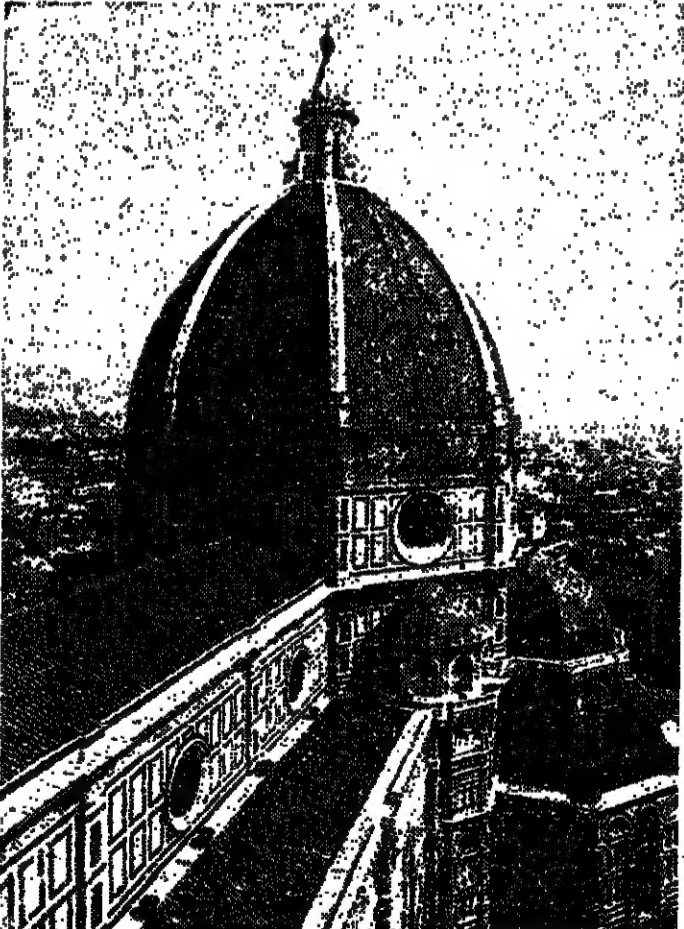
None of Brunelleschi's drawings has survived. In fact there are no architectural drawings at all which date back to the first half of the fifteenth century. The exhibition in the Prints and Drawings room of the Uffizi, *Drawings of Brunelleschi's Architectural Works*, is made up of drawings and tracings by later artists and draughtsmen. These form a fascinating visual description of the construction of the Dome and the design of Brunelleschi's other works in Florence. A new permanent room has just opened in the museum of the Duomo which displays the equipment designed and used by Brunelleschi in the construction. But even more than with Wren, Brunelleschi's memorial is to be found by looking around the city he lived and worked in. Florence itself is the best exhibition of his work.

The second best is the superb small show of his sculpture at the Bargello. The confrontation of the two maquettes made by Brunelleschi and Ghiberti for the competition for the Baptistery gates (which are normally seen together in the Bargello) is overruled by another: the two wooden crucifixes by Brunelleschi and Donatello. These usually hang in Santa Maria Novella and can be directly compared, only through photographs, as exhibited are early figures from the altar of San Jacopo in the Duomo at Pistoia and photographs of works in situ which could not be moved.

Vasari tells how Donatello challenged Brunelleschi to make a wooden crucifix after he had submitted his own version. ("You have placed a boot upon the cross.") And the story of how Donatello dropped the eggs out of his apron when he saw what Brunelleschi had done. According to Vasari, Donatello said: "You have represented the Christ. Mine is a common man."

The story is probably apocryphal and told by Vasari to enhance Brunelleschi's reputation. In fact the crucifix ascribed to Brunelleschi is more medieval and expressionist in feeling than that of Donatello, which has a classical quality and, far from depicting Christ as a common man, embodies him. In his account Vasari tries to create the sense of an actual competition between the two sculptors. Florentine artists of the early fourteenth century were intensely competitive, and if the story is not literally true it undoubtedly conveys the spirit of challenge that artists felt at the time in the city.

The maquettes for the doors of the Baptistery were made for a competition which was real enough. Here again Brunelleschi's conception is more medieval. His relief is superbly dramatic. He shows the angel rushing in and grabbing Abraham's arm as he is on the very point of cutting Isaac's throat. Ghiberti's angel stays Abraham's hand with a gesture which looks forward to Michelangelo's Sistine ceiling. There is no physical contact between the two. Similarly Abraham's knife is pointed at Isaac's throat, it does not touch it as in Brunelleschi's version. The space the figures occupy is more realistic and flowing. The angel zooms in from deep space, whereas in Brunelleschi's he enters laterally from the left on the same plane as the main action, not diagonal to it.



Traditionally Brunelleschi's defeat in the competition is held to have turned his attention from sculpture to architecture. There is no reason to disbelieve this. For he was a man who had to be first in what he did, not second. Many men would have been content to have produced works as superb as his maquette for the Baptistery doors, or the crucifix for Santa Maria Novella. He was furious that for many years Ghiberti was paid as co-architect on the Dome. But there is no doubt at all that the conception of that great architectural masterpiece was Filippo's and his alone.

It is common today in art history to argue that the dramatic breaks with the past of the kind that Vasari liked to embellish with anecdote did not take place, to argue that the transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance was a much more gradual process. Clearly there is much truth in this, but the pendulum has swung too far in the other direction. In a fascinating recent analysis of Brunelleschi's structural achievements, *Brunelleschi: Studies of his Technology and Inventions* (MIT Press), Frank D. Prager and Gusina Scaglia declare: "It has been usual to say that Vasari overestimated Filippo, but it is possible that he did not estimate him highly enough. To us Filippo the architect appears as one of the great developers of Gothic building, as the principal founder of the Renaissance, and also as an important forerunner of modern structural design and analysis." One cannot add to that.

Brunelleschi determined the direction in which architecture would go for the next 500 years. His influence is still felt today. The master of modern concrete vaulting, Pier Luigi Nervi, made a study and structural survey of the Dome in the mid-Thirties—as a designer of superb interiors Brunelleschi was not surpassed even by Michelangelo.

The exhibition of documents relating to his life and work is appropriately shown in Michelangelo's great Laurentian Library, the conception of which owes so much to Brunelleschi's example. It continues to the end of the year; the exhibitions at the Uffizi and the Bargello until October 31. The international conference on Brunelleschi Studies is from October 16 to October 22. An exhibition entitled *Brunelleschi the anti-classicist* runs from October 16 to January 31, 1978, in the refectory and cloisters of Santa Maria Novella, and another exhibition, *The City and the Life of Florence in Brunelleschi's Time*, from December 15 to March 15, 1978, at the Palazzo Medici-Riccardi.

Paul Overy

## Liverpool composer's Jubilee commission

RLPO/Groves  
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Paul Griffiths

Saturday night at the Proms always used to be the time for your 100 best tunes. Robert Poshon seems to have been determined to get away from all that this year, and he began his attack on the first Saturday of the season. The programme began and ended with jolly pieces; Malcolm Arnold's overture *Beckles the Dandelion* and Britten's *Young Person's Guide*, but it also included the first of three BBC Jubilee commissions to be heard at this year's Proms, Edwin Roxburgh's *Montage*.

The title of the piece, Roxburgh explains, comes from the film technique in which "disparate elements are welded into a consecutive whole". Disparate elements the work contains aplenty, but I am less certain about the welding, and not certain at all about the consecutive whole. Like many composers faced with an orchestral commission, Roxburgh had taken the opportunity to put in all the attractive sounds he can think of. His *Montage* crams in everything from lonely flute solos to swift tutti charged with lots of percussion.

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## The case for abolishing compulsory school worship

It is more than half a century since compulsory chapel was abolished at Oxford and Cambridge and more than a quarter of a century since compulsory church parades were abandoned in the armed services. It is still, however, the law that every school day shall begin with a collective act of worship, exemption from which can only be granted at parental request. It is the experience of the great majority of secondary schools that the law is neither enforced nor enforceable and that what actually goes on is a travesty of worship so gross as to bring the law into disrepute and to do disservice to the cause of both religion and education.

Worship is a voluntary activity: it can only take place with the willing cooperation of the participants. And this applies both to the Christian worship intended by the 1944 Act and to the secularized worship of goodness, truth and beauty which is all many schools now exempt. The vast majority of teenagers do not wish to engage in worship of either variety at nine o'clock in the morning and the small minority who may be willing to do so are surrounded by those who are not. The atmosphere is wholly inimical to real worship.

Those like the Bishop of London in the General Synod debate, who argue that schools should be places of religious education, are in fact arguing for the opportunity of experiencing Christian prayer, praise and Bible reading, should sit in the back of the hall in an assembly for older adolescents when collective worship is allegedly taking place. They would realize that the enforcement of the requirements of the 1944 Act in the later years of schooling is as practicable in 1977 as would be the reintroduction of

prohibition in the United States. As a practicing Christian I want genuine worship resumed from our classrooms with a minimum of disruption to the normal school day. The motives of the churchmen who want to see the act of worship continued are excellent but they represent a survival of Christian triumphalism which has in most other respects passed from the scene in recent years. The Free Church report, Religious Education in County Schools, is surely right to insist that Christian nurture is not the business of the school but the responsibility of the church and not the school.

The education objection to compulsory worship is at least as cogent as the religious one. It contradicts rather than reinforces what we are attempting to do through the rest of the curriculum particularly with older pupils. We try to encourage a search for truth, to respect honestly held views and to promote responsible decision making. Compulsory worship attempts to tell them what the truth is and so to prescribe what the end of the search shall be.

When the Christian faith represented a consensus view in the aftermath of the Second World War, then it was not unreasonable to begin the day with prayer. Religious belief, the language of prayer and church goings have all declined in the past 30 years and no longer represent a common experience which schools may legitimately seek to reinforce.

We are a pluralistic society and we cannot expect schools to be an exception. Religious education too has changed its nature: it is no longer Christian nurture complementing the daily act of worship.

but a dispassionate exploration of religious belief and practice on a par with history or mathematics, crucial to a balanced curriculum but no longer the fifth column of the church in state schools.

As a result of the sheer impracticability of religious worship there has been in school assemblies a growth of non-Christian worship, often scarcely distinguishable from a current affairs lesson.

The result can be a valuable contribution to the corporate life of the school and to moral and religious education. Sometimes the quality is poor because the obligation to produce new material every day imposes a strain on those responsible. In either case the obligation to meet the demands of the act of worship, which the law demands, may serve to confuse pupils about the nature of religious belief and practice.

Who finally is to conduct the compulsory act of worship? Should it be the minority of convinced Christians some of whom may lack the requisite gifts for such a responsibility or whose purpose may be frankly evangelistic? Or should it be the majority who lack of religious conviction may render their conduct of worship liable to the charge of hypocrisy?

Merely to raise the question exposes the anachronism that compulsory worship now is in state schools. Christians ought to be concerned with the quality of religious education in the curriculum in asking that the provision for a daily compulsory act of worship should be removed from the statute book.

P. R. Watkins

The author is Headmaster of the Chichester High School for Boys.

## The rape of credibility in our legal system

Civilized men find it is impossible to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth as to provide for the dispensation of absolute justice. Yet judges have to pretend to expect an absolute standard from the sworn evidence of witnesses, and the public at large is led—through being by lawyers—to expect a standard of justice which experience from one's nursery and school days onwards should lead one to recognize as unobtainable.

Justice is, at best, but rough. Perhaps it is not only the Sovereign's representatives, the judges, who are responsible for the inevitable hypocrisy which, traditionally, they are held outside their courts as well as within them. Yet there is no pretence on their part to infallibility. For this reason alone (but, in fact, for much else besides) they are deservedly respected.

There is an irony in the fact that press reports that judges and lawyers have been increasingly on the defensive in recent years. In the pages of *The Times* items may be found to evidence this defensiveness—and sometimes seemingly to justify it.

On June 29 Lord Denning Master of the Rolls, was quoted as saying: "It is of the first importance that the judges should be upright and independent, and known to be so, and that the public should have confidence in them. Yet in these times we have seen an attack made in high quarters on the good sense and soundness of the law. We have seen them portrayed as lacking freedom instead of preserving it. Excuses have been made for this assertion but there has been no withdrawal. No apology has been offered for it. To those who make this assertion, I would say: if they understand the constitution of this country, if they understand the role of the judiciary, they strike at the very root of law and order."

He made it clear that he did not mean to assert that judges never make mistakes. They did sometimes, he acknowledged, and could be criticised for it, as they have been recently. "That was fair enough."

In similar vein on July 2 the retiring President of the Law Society, Sir David Napley, was quoted as saying: "We live in an age in which criticism, particularly in respect of established institutions, is the order of the day. What is perhaps too little understood by the general public and perhaps the media is the extent to which confidence in the administration of justice conditions the behaviour of large sections of the public."

We want to suggest that if they are constantly regaled with criticisms of the judiciary, the Bar and solicitors there inevitably must come a point when respect for the law ceases to exist, when citizens are discouraged from enforcing or protecting their rights, their incidents of lawlessness affecting every citizen become more evident.

Thus are honest lawyers caught in a trap inherent in their calling. They rely on public respect, since the rule of law is an essential basis for our form of civilized society and it can be effective only if supported by public respect. However, recognizing that they sometimes "make mistakes", judges cannot completely justify the criticism of public criticism. Yet they evidently feel the respect upon which they depend to be vulnerable to this very criticism.

It should be noted here that there is a distance between the public and the decisions of the judiciary and decisions "recognized as mistaken" when overruled on appeal. The former may derive from unconscious prejudice or a failure of communication, especially in criminal cases, too often a judicial pronouncement made solemnly in court, later, in print, has a distinctly Gilbertian flavour.

In *The Times* of March 25 a case was reported of 68-year-old man who had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for a two-year suspended sentence. The judge told him: "With your state of health, you have got high blood pressure—you ought not to indulge in conduct of this kind because you might overtax your own power and die in very unfortunate circumstances." Did the judge mean that to be a young rapist's charter?

Reversals of decisions on appeal are generally mistakes of quite a different order. A right of appeal—against errors of legal interpretation and against sentences—is an essential safeguard. But, particularly in certain classes of civil cases, the refinement of precedent law, at the expense of the losing litigant, or both parties or even (if the loser cannot afford to pay) at the expense of the ultimate "winner" may make a mockery of any abstract idea of justice.

For example, when Captain Broome, RN, sued the author and publishers of the book *The Destruction of P017* for libel he was awarded £40,000 damages by a

jury, and costs, in the court of first instance.

The defendants lost again on appeal when Lord Denning took the unprecedented opportunity to overrule a House of Lords decision (*Rookes v Barnard*) which he condemned as having been reached per incuriam (i.e. through an oversight). The publishers alone could afford to appeal further to the House of Lords where the earlier decision in *Rookes v Barnard* was, not surprisingly, not only the Sovereign's representative, the judges, who are responsible for the inevitable hypocrisy which, traditionally, they are held outside their courts as well as within them. Yet there is no pretence on their part to infallibility. For this reason alone (but, in fact, for much else besides) they are deservedly respected.

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In *The Times* of March







The next decade could be crucial for manpower in the British and Russian armies

## As recruits for the US army dry up, there is talk now of conscription

The United States all-volunteer army may be running into its first manpower problems since it came into being 41 years ago. A number of senior officers and politicians are already worried enough to talk seriously about bringing back conscription.

On the face of it one might wonder what all the fuss is about. At the end of last year, four years after the ending of the unpopular, inequitable Vietnam draft, the misgivings of both liberal and conservative opponents of an all-professional force would seem to have been confounded. With 775,000 soldiers, the US army was only 0.5 per cent short of its target size. Nor had the other services suffered. The Marine Corps was 99 per cent recruited and the navy and the air force were actually up to strength.

In fact most of the pessimists acknowledge that the switch to a voluntary force has so far been highly successful, in terms of quality as well as quantity—with a higher proportion of above-average recruits than the forces received through conscription. It is the future rather than the present which worries them and the clouds, they say, are already on the horizon.

One of the warning signs they point to is the increasing difficulty of attracting high school graduates—one of the quality "yardsticks" by which the Pentagon has measured its success in achieving the kind of army that it wants. The proportion of army recruits with high school diplomas—equivalent to A-levels in Britain—

slumped from 65 to 56 per cent in the last six months of 1976, after two or three years of gradual improvement. Indeed the proportion dropped for the navy and the air force, too, though to a less marked degree, despite increased effort in this direction.

Another worry is the rising proportion of black recruits. Although the black slice of the 18-to-21 population in the United States as a whole is only 13 per cent, the proportion among those joining the forces has climbed to more than 19 per cent, and in the army alone to nearly 29 per cent. This at least shows that the army is providing job security for an underprivileged black minority. But it also conjures up a disquieting picture of white Americans living a comfortable life at home while their less well-endowed black brethren are left to look after the national interest.

So far it is the army's reserve strength which has given rise to most concern. After 18 months of declining graphs, the Army Reserve and the National Guard had a combined shortfall of 55,000 last spring—and with no obvious prospect of rapid improvement. Those young men who previously joined the reserves to avoid the draft are now leaving, their commitment completed. And without any draft to motivate them the young men today are not exactly flocking to replace them. Moreover, there has again been a decline in the quality of volunteer reservists, which senior officers in the army find even more disturbing.

Then there is the matter of



US army conscripts on manoeuvres in Britain: will it be back to conscription again?

money. The United States is committed to maintaining comparability between civilian and military pay. It has to, if recruiting is even to approach the target figures. Britain has a similar policy—although comparability here has suffered during the Government's programme of income constraints. American military pay has doubled in the past nine years, and personnel costs now absorb about 55 per cent of the defence budget, reducing the proportion available to buy weapons.

President Carter has made it

clear that if it becomes impossible to find enough volunteers in future—or if the United States finds it cannot afford to pay them—he will not allow a return to the old draft, with all its inequalities. But he has also said that he would not shrink from introducing a more comprehensive form of conscription, without any loopholes for rich young college boys, should the need arise.

A return to compulsory national service of any kind remains an option which the Pentagon will try to avoid. For one thing it would have to be

a complete turn-around in the approach to defence needs, if much money were to be saved. A simple change from voluntary to compulsory recruiting would save only about \$500m, or less than half of one per cent of the defence budget. The annual saving would reach \$2,000m if the conscripts were paid minimal wages—as they were during national service in Britain. But this would mean shifting the burden of national defence back to the taxpayer, and would be politically unpopular.

There are a number of less dramatic options which the Department of Defence will try first. These include improved recruiting programmes, greater reliance on womanpower, and perhaps the admittance of applicants who fall just below the present physical, mental or educational standards. (These might be service jobs which they could perform, thus releasing the better qualified men for front-line positions.)

The most severe test of new methods will come in the next decade. By 1985 the number of boys aged 17 should be 15 per cent below the 1976 figure. Unemployment, too, is likely to decrease in the United States as a whole, with the result that the Congressional Budget Office has estimated a drop by one third in the pool of male candidates for the armed forces.

United States recruiting officers are not the only ones to view the next decade with some alarm. The British Army, too, is uneasy over the prospects—and so, curiously enough, are the Russians. It has been calculated that the Soviet Union would need to recruit 85 per cent of all 18-year-olds by 1987 to maintain its forces at the present level—so far as its availability of manpower declines—unless they raised the period of conscription from the present two years. The size of armies may yet be reduced because there are simply not enough young men to serve in them. But that seems cold comfort in the Pentagon.

Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

## A Liberal reform that has kept MPs looking over their shoulders ever since

If it is any consolation to Mr Reginald Prentice and other "moderate" Labour politicians in conflict with their local party organizations, their predicament is not a new one in British politics. Exactly a hundred years ago *The Times* and others were predicting that the new power given to local Liberal Associations would lead to the dominance of extremists and end the independence of MPs.

The occasion for these gloomy observations was the creation in the summer of 1877 by Joseph Chamberlain of the National Liberal Federation. It is ironic that the modern Liberal Party should have celebrated this event with such enthusiasm last month. For it was the federation which introduced into British politics the control of MPs and candidates by local party organizations, the feature which is currently turning so many people away from the Labour Party and towards the Liberals. Had the Liberals known exactly what they were celebrating, they might have been rather less keen to boast about it.

Joe Chamberlain set up the National Liberal Federation in an attempt to wrest control of the mid-Victorian Liberal Party from the Whig oligarchy which dominated it. He hoped by bringing together provincial Liberal Associations into a federation and democratizing the party organization to swing the Liberals behind the policies of radical social reform which he had already successfully applied to municipal politics in Birmingham. Chamberlain reckoned that in this way he could out-Gladstone Gladstone. His aim, although in temporary political exile, was still regarded by all Liberals as their natural leader.

In the event, his bid for power failed. The "grass root" forces which Chamberlain ral-



Left to right: Forster, who resisted; Shaw, the first infiltrator; and Joseph Chamberlain, who started it all.

lied in his new federation were of provincial Nonconformist and they were strongly wedded to Gladstone's brand of Liberalism with its single issue moral crusades to right wrongs in far-off lands. With Chamberlain's neosocialist programme politics they had no sympathy. The National Liberal Federation became one of the most solid supports of Gladstone's leadership of the Liberal Party throughout the 1880s and early 1890s.

Chamberlain was, however, able to make a considerable mark on politics with his new federation. It introduced two features which have been an essential part of the British political scene ever since, the party conference and the accountability of MPs to their local party organizations. Chamberlain reckoned that they introduced democratic control over politics and government by involving ordinary people in the determi-



nation of policy. His opponents feared that they would lead to the usurpation of Parliament's authority and the role of the party machine.

The annual congress of the National Liberal Federation, which took place in different cities around the country from 1878 onwards, was the precursor of the modern party conference. Chamberlain hoped that it would determine policy and by involving people who still had no vote in elections, constitute "a really Liberal Parliament outside the Imperial Legislature". Traditionalists feared that it would end the time-honoured system whereby party policy was decided by the leader. In fact, the resolutions passed at the annual congresses were never regarded as being binding on the party. On one occasion only, after the Newcastle Congress of 1891, Gladstone chose to endorse its programme of policy proposals.

His successor, Rosebery, blamed the defeat of the Liberal Government at the ensuing election on being encumbered with too many policies. Thereafter a reaction set in against "caucus rule", the system which Chamberlain was seeking to establish whereby local Liberal associations would determine policy and hold their adopted candidates accountable.

The disparaging reference to

America is significant. Politics across the Atlantic was associated in the British mind with corruption, wire-pulling and the rule of the party bosses. Opponents lost no time in labelling an "caucus rule" the system which Chamberlain was seeking to establish whereby local Liberal associations would determine policy and hold their adopted candidates accountable.

Chamberlain was quite happy to be accused of bringing American tactics into British politics. The caucus was infinitely preferable, he believed, to the old system where parliamentary candidates were selected by a small clique of local bigwigs and then answerable to no one. He said: "It puts aside and unties confounds all that club management and Pall Mall selection which has been going on for so long and which has made of the Liberal Party the molluscous, boneless, nerveless

thing it is. The caucus is force, enthusiasm, zeal, activity, movement, popular will and the rule of the majority—the seven deadly sins in fact."

Several Liberal MPs found intolerable the pressure exerted on them by local party organizations under the direction of the National Liberal Federation. The issue came to a head in Bradford in 1878 where the newly formed Liberal Association, a strongly Chamberlainite and Radical body, demanded that W. E. Forster, a "moderate" Gladstonian who had been the city's MP for 13 years, should give an undertaking to abide by the policy decisions of its general committee before being nominated as "official" Liberal candidate. Forster refused to do this and a national debate followed in which *The Times* powerfully took his side. Eventually Gladstone intervened and the association backed down.

The issue was never finally resolved, however. Popular control of the organization of constituency parties and the selection of candidates was all right in theory, but in practice it tended to lead to the dominance of extremists, as Harcourt had predicted. The problem then, as now, was the agency of most party members. Very few Liberal Associations achieved large active memberships in an age where voluntary participation in politics and religion was declining.

At the end of the nineteenth century Bernard Shaw walked in off the street to a meeting of the St. Pancras South Liberal Association and demanded to be elected to the executive committee. This, he noted "was done on the spot by an astonished association—ten strong or thereabouts."

Ian Bradley

## Keeping your nerve: remembering it's better to be damp than dead

I see that once again somebody has had a narrow and doozy escape from drowning in a car that has fallen into deep water; in this case a lake. The reports of such episodes always tell us that the car's inhabitants remained calm (what the philosophers would call a necessary but not a sufficient condition of survival in such circumstances), and eventually floated to the surface and lived to tell the tale; what they never do is to fill in the bit in the middle, which is where the really important information is to be found. I recall a strip cartoon of my youth, *The Arkady*, in which the "somewhat foolish" son of the house, having acquired a copy of *Enquire Within*, proudly proclaimed that the book had removed the terror of drowning, for, as he said, "if you fall overboard and can't swim, you just turn to page 153 and it tells you exactly what to do"; but the truth of the car in the water is that there really is an exact formula for survival, which needs no instruction manual, but which has been tested in use (though not, I am happy to say, by me) and found entirely efficacious. I cannot recall where I first read about it, but since, in my experience, it appears to be largely unknown, I think it is worth setting out the details today; the survivors of the recently reported accident must have applied the rule, and others may well be glad to know it.

Let us suppose that the horrendous thing has actually happened to you; that you have slipped off a chair back, or a lakeside road and gone into deep water. Let us suppose, further, that the car has settled on the bottom the right way up and structurally intact. Let us suppose, finally, that the windows are closed (and if they are not, the first priority is to close them, abandoning all other activity in order to do so—indeed, those with really exceptional presence of mind should attend to this part of the operation even while the car is flying through the air in the direction of the water).

There you are, then, in a closed car, with ample air for your purpose, but with water all round and above you. You have remained calm, and ensured that any passengers are likewise fully confident of survival, though interested in the matter by which you are in such a position. What now?

Undo your seat-belts, and leave the doors alone. This last item is the one on which everything depends; no doubt the faith required to obey it is great, but it must be instantly acquired, and it must not waver. There is no limit to the masses by which obedience to the principle may be enforced, from a sharp rap across the knuckles for anyone who so much as touches the handle, to a vigorous smack across the chops for anyone who will not let go of it. We are in the business of survival, and this is no time to stand on ceremony. Hands off the doors.

The reason for this decree, and for the severity recommended for those who refuse to obey it, is psychological, not technical. It is, as a matter of fact, impossible to open the doors of a car in the situation described, but the realization of that impossibility is almost certain to lead to panic, which is literally fatal; the discovery that the pressure of the water outside the car makes the doors immovable is, in turn, almost certain to lead to an attempt to open the windows by winding them down, and anybody doing this is committing immediate suicide. The only correct response is calm inactivity; you will see why in a moment. Quieten all doubts in your own breast and in those of your companions in misfortune; keep your hands and feet off doors and windows; spend a few moments removing all bulky outer garments like overcoats and heavy

jackets; and watch what happens next. What happens next is probably not much fun, but it is here to help you survive experience, not to enjoy it. What happens next is that the car fills slowly with water, which all hangs, if you open the door, the car will fill instantly; if you do not, the water will ooze in around the windows and doors, through the floorboards, but will do so gradually, and you shall be saved.

The point is, as the scientifically-minded among you will have realized, that doors can only be opened when the pressure inside the car is equal or almost equal to that outside. That means that the car must be full, almost full, of water; until you cannot get out, and it is likely to get yourself severely injured if you try to do so in an unorthodox manner. The water will rise, you see, and you must endure the drowning, reflecting that it is better to be damp than dead, and being yourself up by means of the windows and doors. Higher, still and higher, the water; a minute ago it was round your ankles, now it is against your knees, soon it is against your waist, anon it is at your chest, and you are almost up to your head in the bubbling air that is now being forced inexorably against you. When the water is so high that it is about to extinguish that bubble, take a very deep breath, open the door, a step from the car.

Once learned, never to be forgotten

No great effort will be required to move the doors, the water now, for all intents and purposes, you are doing it to rotate through an entirely circumambient body of liquid; though you must not, of course, expect the door to fly open as there was nothing but a beyond it. Holding your head still, and making sure your companions, if any, following you with the minimum of delay, kick your way to the surface. If your accident has passed unremarked, so it there are no rescuers about, not waste time and energy shouting for help, but with all deliberate speed if the shore. On arrival, cut your party carefully and, being satisfied yourself that you are present, permit yourself a smile.

That really is all there is to it, apart from telling the story afterwards and, I hope, giving proper credit in doing so, the serene of the scene in which you were saved. First thing about the method, I described it is that, simple though it is, you would not really understand it, work it out ad hoc, and proper scientific—detachment would probably be important of attainment even if you were alone in the car. Let alone you were distracted by "I mother weeping, my faith wailing, my sister crying, a maid howling, our cat wringing her hands..." But the advantage of the information is the peace acquired. It is permanently memorable; you do not even need to cut this out and paste it on your dashboard. I cannot, incidentally, accept any responsibility towards heirs who think the advice acquired, by my misleading of their just inheritance and an action for damages; that score will be first refuted. But do remember: unfasten your seat-belts.

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### Playful peer's lesson in lifemanship

TUC lifemanship business kept a Labour Big Three, Messrs Callaghan, Foot and Hayward, away from yesterday's launching party for Lord Brockway's autobiography, *Towards Tomorrow*.

But the great void did not visibly demoralize the 89-year-old pacifist peer. Lively as a 10-year-old, he spent 90 minutes embracing past and present friends and adversaries, of both sexes and both Houses, and generally jolting things along. When the hubbub needed quelling for the speeches to start, it was Lord Brockway who did it with a cry of "Hush!" And he was ready with a Santa Claus-type "Ho, ho" when a good-will message from Lord Hailsham was read out and reached the bit about Lord Brockway's being a "formidable parliamentarian who knows the rules and keeps them".

But the playful peer got as good as he gave. Once he gave up his political activities, he said, he would enrol with the Open University. "If you can

afford the fees", rumbled Lady Lee from her seat on the stairs. *Towards Tomorrow* (from Granada Publishing Ltd) as the title hints, is not Lord Brockway's literary swan song. He has completed *The First Socialist*, a study of Cromwell, and he starts work soon (with Martin Gilbert) on the massive history of the British Labour Party. That just about takes him up to his century.

### Mixed feelings

I am indebted to the many readers who have sent me mixed metaphors. I have shuffled them in with my own favourites and will now parade them (that was deliberate, a more mood setter).—The only thing this Government will listen to is muscle. The hand that rocked the cradle has now kicked the bucket. The image he has built around himself has misfired. The inflationary spiral is a running sore. Those who live in glasshouses should feel themselves. The Labour Party must get its back to the wheel. The war has seen the burgeoning of much latent creative



talent that must be harnessed and crystallized. We have now buttered our bun—and must lie in it. [As a blushing gesture, I have not named the offenders.]

### Shadow first, then incumbent

Whatever my rude comments about the likelihood of John Davies becoming Foreign Secretary in the first Thatcher Administration, the former director general of the CBI is stealing a march on David Owen, the present Foreign Secretary, by getting in on Middle Eastern politics.

On Thursday, Mr Davies will fly off to Israel, where he is to have talks with Menachem Begin and with Moshe Dayan, the new Israeli Prime Minister, and Foreign Minister. As Mr Begin has just returned home from talks with President Carter, and as Dr Owen has yet to meet some members of the new Israeli regime, it will certainly be a first for the Tory shadow minister.

Since I wrote of Mr Davies last week (some say disparagingly), his supporters have rushed to tell me how well he is growing with the foreign affairs portfolio. I thought he grew rather well with the Trade and Industry secretariat in the heady days of 1970 to 1972, and look where that got him.

Still with the Tories (and who isn't?) I note that Geoffrey Finsberg, the MP for Hampstead, has been personally hit by the Grinwick dispute, in spite of (or perhaps because of) the fact that he is a member of the Post Office Users' National Council.

Mr Finsberg lives in the area covered by the Cricklewood sorting office and is therefore receiving no mail at his home address.

### Reverse flow

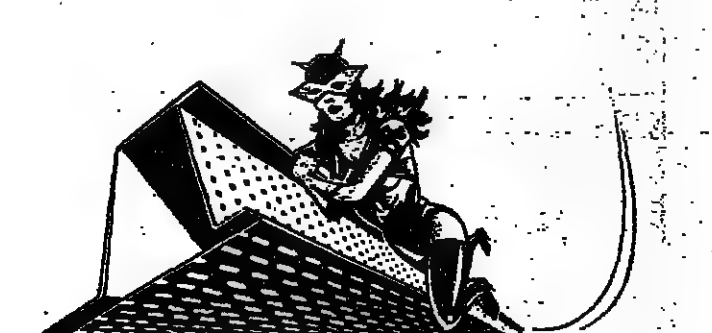
While the English Vineyards Association is pitting six home-grown wines against similarly-priced Continental rivals at a competitive tasting tonight (and, I predict, not suffering complete disgrace), an enterprising Italian shipper in London will be preparing to export English wine to his home country. Hitherto, our native wines have been unknown in Italy. The 200 cases of Pison Manor Riesling Sylvaner and Seyval Blanc wines from Somerset that Renato Trevisani is sending to Milan will scarcely offset the 70,000 cases of Italian wines he brings into London every year. But it is a start.

### Time to boycott the Tests?

You can imagine what my views are about the recall of Geoffrey Boycott to the England side. As an anti-practising MCC member, I was doubly saddened to read in this newspaper that our own correspondent believes that Mr Boycott's offence in walking out on England was no different from that of Messrs Greig, Knott, Underwood, Amis and Snow.

It had been my intention to set out my views at some length, but after hearing Mr Boycott on the radio and, on Sunday, through the medium of television, I feel that my case can rest. His inclusion in the team might have been tolerated but for his retirement before the onslaught of Lillee and Thomson in their prime and of Roberts and Holding the following season.

What, then, of Freddie Trueman in a certain Sunday newspaper? "It seems that Greig can say and do what he likes and get away with it," thundered the former quickie. That, from old Fredy Fred, who said more than any contemporary and who got away with it.



So, Catholic may vindicate Cat Girl's existence. I cannot deny the lady's erotic appeal, but surely lintel salesmen, who must lead grey existences, need someone like this distaff Batman to remind them that life has its fantastic side, too.

### Union quickstep

Trade union fraternity dead has its boundaries. The high press-conscious National Association of Government Officers (NAGO) is losing both members of its press secretariat. They are off to the National Union of Teachers, whose publicity and public relations head, Henry Clough, is to be lecturer in journalism at the City University. Next up is the job will be Tom Griffiths, press officer at NAGO for nearly three years who once before was at the NUT as senior publicity assistant.





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## DECLARING AN INTEREST

Cordle's resignation has moved the most delicate issue from today's debate in the House of Commons on the conduct of members in connection with the Poulson affair. But there remain the issues of Mr Maudling and Mr Roberts. They were both criticized by the Committee but less severely than Mr Maudling. Whereas Mr Cordle's resignation was considered to have been a contempt of the House, Mr Maudling's resignation was considered to have been a matter in connection with the Poulson affair. Mr Maudling had failed to declare his interest in Parliament and Mr Roberts had failed to declare his interest in dealings with Parliament.

Mr Maudling's resignation is a serious matter because it is seeking to further his own interests as the public good as well as the influence of the House of Commons and of Parliament. It is an instruction to the House of Commons to insist upon standards in this field. But the report acknowledges, the House governing the declaration of interest were open to more than when most of the events in question took place than they

are now, and there would need to be evidence of further wrongdoing before it would be appropriate to expel or suspend either member from the House. It is so grave a step to deprive any person elected to Parliament of the right to sit there that it should be imposed only when no other penalty would be fitting and when there is no risk of injustice.

Of the two cases that the House must consider today Mr Maudling's is the more serious because he had a more senior position with Mr Poulson, and therefore a greater responsibility to satisfy himself that all was well, and because he was a politician of national and international standing. He was deputy leader of his party, a former and a future Cabinet Minister. But there are three factors in Mr Maudling's defence that the House should take into account. The first is that the Committee were satisfied that he took adequate steps to disclose his relationship with Mr Poulson to those with whom he dealt outside Parliament. That not only shows that there was no general pattern of secretive conduct but also gives some support to his contention that he did not declare his interest in the House because he did not believe that it was required in the circumstances.

The second factor points in that direction too. Lord Maybray-King, who was Speaker at the time of what the Committee believe to be Mr Maudling's most signal failure to declare an interest, has stated in effect that he did not believe Mr Maudling to be under a specific obligation to do so on that occasion. The Committee may well be right to overrule Lord Maybray-King's opinion. It gives substantial reasons for doing so. But if that was the judgment of the man who was then Speaker it is impossible to say that there could be no element of doubt. The third factor is that Mr Maudling was not given any opportunity by the Committee to comment on the criticism which it subsequently made of his resignation letter as Home Secretary. The letter may have been lacking in frankness but natural justice obviously required that the Committee should have presented him with the charge when he appeared before it. They are open to proper criticism for their failure in that regard.

None of these factors provides a total justification for Mr Maudling's conduct. He ought to have been more frank. But there are sufficient uncertainties to make it inappropriate for the House to take any serious step against him, and it would be equally unjust to inflict a penalty upon Mr Roberts that was not imposed upon Mr Maudling. Mr Roberts's conduct was unbecoming, but not such as to make it right that he should be the one singled out by his fellow MPs for punishment.

## DOUBTS AND RADIOACTIVITY PERSIST

A public inquiry into plans for a new type of plant at Windscale, Cumbria, to reprocess and store spent fuel from atomic power stations has reached a stage at which it seems useful to take a look at the position. Within a few days, the submission of evidence started six weeks ago by British Nuclear Fuels in support of their application for a licence to build a new plant at a cost of £600m will be complete. Several other key witnesses favour will give their views on the objectors' case for cross-examination later in August.

Those in favour include the Central Electricity Generating Board, which was originally a participant, but which became inevitably involved since their scheme was partly to satisfy the future needs of the domestic electricity boards. The fact that waste clear fuel will come mainly from first from Japan, Sweden, Germany and Spain is just a fortunate coincidence. But objectors, among whom the Friends of the Earth are proving the most coherent, have argued with no less weight that our own clear waste problems do not justify a reprocessing plant on a scale proposed for at least a decade. One of the most serious objections is the fact that waste from the new generation of reactors, unlike that from old, does not appear to decay ways that make reprocessing urgent matter. The objectors claim that this gives us a breathing space in which technological developments might suggest less rigorous solutions to the problem.

The Electricity Board's evidence will have to grapple with reaching questions about the level of power demand this century and next, and how it is to be met. This inquiry into what is in formal terms simply an application for planning permission touches on such a range of issues that there is a constant danger of its being lost in mazes of speculation and hypothesis. Even the most conscientious follower of the hearings at Whitehaven might find difficulty in identifying the important aspects of evidence, and cross-examination which produce daily transcripts in excess of 40,000 words. Mr Justice Parker and his two assessors must be hard put to it to keep their eye on what is important.

Last week, Mr Parker briskly lipped one red herring overnight by calling for tests which exposed as unfounded an allegation that waste products from Windscale were seeping into the Manchester water supply. But other pieces of evidence that might seem unduly recondite seriously reinforce concern about pollution. New biological findings, such as the discovery of radioisotopes from Windscale in seabirds' eggs, show that traces of waste thought to have been safely disposed of at sea are re-appearing on shore. These findings are of interest not only to those with a taste for gulls' eggs and moulting marliners; they show how persistently discarded products find their way back into living food chains.

The inquiry has provided some reassurance about the controversial reprocessing contract with Japan by making it public, at least in summary. There is less reason now to fear that Britain will lose money on the bargain, or be left with masses of waste that the Japanese refuse to take back. But if the contractual dangers are less, the technological dangers remain. Reprocessing aims to trap its final product

in stable, easily transportable glass blocks. This has been done in the laboratory, but not yet on a large scale. At one stage of the process the waste is liquid, unstable and impossible to transport safely. Mr Justice Parker will have to report long before the technology has been proved even on a prototype scale, and will have to take account of the uncertainty that lingers around it.

Given the highly technical nature of the issues and the cost of representation, the forces ranged in favour of what is proposed naturally have an inherent advantage at an inquiry like this. The opponents may be expected to be at their best when conducting cross-examination, and to appear to less advantage when defending their own positions. Mr Parker sought to encourage a constructive spirit when, in his list of shrewd questions for each side to answer, he urged the opponents to comment on the economic and environmental implications of supplying Britain's energy needs without the expansion of nuclear capacity that the Windscale plant would serve. It is asking a lot of unofficial groups to make predictions of that kind. Friends of the Earth are about to make public an analysis which seeks to show that with more thrift we could get to the end of the century without any nuclear expansion at all. As yet the answer to this fundamental question before the inquiry—whether the risk of proceeding is greater than the risk of being left without adequate power supplies next century—has not clearly emerged. But now that we have heard most of what the chief witnesses in favour has to say, it is clear that many of the doubts about the advisability of going ahead at this stage still persist.

## HE FLEA DIVORCES THE DRAGON

It is seventeen years since the Chinese were shocked and angered when several thousand riotous experts in China tucked beneath their arms the plans of the factories they were built and went home on fliers from Moscow. The rage to the Chinese economy was great and the turn taken by Sino-Soviet dispute added a sordid venom to the doctrinal dispute about Leninism. That was when the Chinese were glad to welcome an ally in Albania, poised to be as angry with the Asians as they were.

Nothing so dramatic as in 1960 is likely to follow the news that Tirana yesterday that these experts are to be sent home when their present contracts end. It is the Albanians who are getting rid of the Chinese, though more discreetly. These students, learning Albanian—the Chinese have always been punctilious in learning the languages of all those whom they have international contacts—are also closing in on books and Albanian students in Peking going home for holidays are not expected to return.

All this follows a firm ideological attack three weeks ago on the Maoist theory of three worlds. In the curious protocol of communist debate China was not mentioned, but following the habits of such struggle copies of the attack were promptly distributed by the Albanian embassy to all foreign missions in Peking. Is this a rift or a break? China's international relations are not so well-established to give an answer. In almost every direction, irrespective of supposed ideological sympathies, there may be very little real feeling. Back in 1965 the Russians must have seen Chou En-lai's trip to Tirana as marking a grim solidarity in this gang of two, united in their hatred for the Soviet Union. But like any marriage of convenience it suffered from ill-winds. In 1972 no Chinese delegation attended the Albanian party congress. In 1972 President Nixon's descent on Peking marked China's first step in revisionism in Albanian eyes.

Last autumn after Chairman Hua had assumed power the Albanians sought assurances of China's continuing support—evidently from a sudden fear that after all the Chinese might decide to mend their fences with the Russians and leave Albania

isolated. The Chinese promptly replied that the two countries stood shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand, phrases that may not have convinced Mr Enver Hoxha, the Albanian leader. China seemed to be setting off on a new path, disregarding a world of two camps: revolutionary and imperialist and ready to patronize any regime, however reactionary, so long as it was anti-Soviet.

Probably during the past three years Mr Hoxha has had to face in Albania criticism on one side from those who never liked too much dependence on China and on another from those who could not see why Albania should not benefit from a détente with the Americans as the Chinese were doing. The critics would have been united in pointing out in addition by how much standards of Chinese economic aid had fallen in recent years. For their part the Chinese are taking the Albanian attacks calmly, rebutting the arguments but keeping diplomatic relations on an equitable level. By now Albania is a country that must seem of less significance than it did when Chairman Mao first led his country forward into total independence.

market research factors". Why shouldn't they be expected to have this expertise? Apart from the issue of whether or not the people being questioned are the relevant ones, there is no question that such crucial balance requires informed professional advice.

Polling, balloting or any other means of attempting to reflect accurately what people think or want are an increasingly important part of the modern democratic process; and it is of concern to many involved in the regular use of market research data that such skills and experience are available are seldom apparent in the design or interpretation of this data.

YOUTH FAITHFULLY,  
JUDITH M. LANNON,  
Director,  
J. Walter Thompson Company,  
40 Berkeley Square, W1  
July 20.

## Adam Smith and Marx: free market or state control?

From Professor T. W. Hutchison  
Sir, Certainly, there are both contrasts and parallels between Adam Smith's ideas and those of Marx, who derived a great deal from Smith and who—(as Sir H. Phelps Brown recently put it)—"loaded Marx's gun". But the wide and fundamental contrast between Smith and Marx are much more relevant today since they are concerned with the principles on which an economy should be organized—our central problem.

A fair summary of the message of *The Wealth of Nations* is that no economy or society can enjoy freedom in which economic power is centralized in the state and in which markets do not have a major role. On the other hand, Marx and Engels were very vague about the future organization of a socialist economy, though their suggestions are rife with Utopian and millenarian fantasies regarding the wonders of technological progress, and the disappearance both of scarcity and of the alienation brought about by the division of labour. In fact, the central moral and intellectual irresponsibility of Marx and Engels lay in their demand—(without any thought as to how their alternative world, or could work)—not merely for freedom, but for the total destruction of an economic order which, as they admitted, was producing much economic growth with much freedom.

This central Marxist irresponsibility or vacuum is expressed today in the "New Left's" denunciation of both markets and bureaucracy, which is also in direct intellectual descent from Marx's and Engels' combined proclamation of "withering away the state" with their insistence that the proletariat proceed to "the centralization of all instruments of production in the hands of the state" (*Communist Manifesto*).

Marx certainly protested that he was not a socialist (just as Keynes, with much more justification, insisted that he was "not a Keynesian"). Though neither Marx nor Engels would probably have been lashed, nor of captivity, for more than a century, they would have been in no position to complain (considering the irresponsible vacuum they bequeathed) of their proposition about total economic centralization, which they saw as the major economy claimant to be Marxist today, in accordance with the methods of Lenin, Stalin and Brezhnev.

Those who want to distinguish and detach Marx's political economy from the Lenin-Stalin-Brezhnev tradition have a very long passage to work. One can, of course, readily appreciate Lord Kaldor's eagerness (Letter, July 21) to distinguish between the theories and those who blunderingly seek to implement his ideas with hideous or catastrophic results.

But instead of hiding Mrs Thatcher from "failing to make the distinction between the ideas of Marx and the practices of present-day Marxists" (as she should have done), his criticisms against those economists (prominently represented in his own university) who so long and enthusiastically hailed "Stalin's economic planning" as a beneficial fulfillment of Marx's ideas, is a regrettable and Lord Kaldor's extraordinary announcement that "all important ideas in Marx derive from Adam Smith" is it sufficient to point to Marx's (or rather, originally, Engels') theory of instability, which has been emphasized by Schumpeter and other serious students of economic thought as a major contribution, certainly not to be dismissed as a "bourgeois" idea.

YOUTH FAITHFULLY,  
T. W. HUTCHISON,  
Department of Economics,  
The University of Birmingham,  
Birmingham,  
July 22.

From Mr J. D. Myrland  
Sir, While reading your newspaper of July 21 I was interested to note that according to Mr J. W. Saunders (Letter, July 21) the "oppressive regimes cannot hold for long without mass support", which does not corre-

spond with the actual facts in the past or in contemporary times.

Having been personally familiar with the Soviet-Russian and Hitler's regimes, I am of the opinion that in most cases the question of a "mass support" for the oppressive regimes is irrelevant to a certain degree, as far as the initial stages of such regimes indicate, or as long as the masses are helping them to power without realizing what such a regime actually means to achieve.

In Hitler's Germany, as in Communist Russia, China, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, the oppressive regime came to power with a certain amount of public support organized by dedicated, disciplined supporters, attractive propaganda and helped by the existing political, social and economic situation. But as soon as all those "regimes" established themselves in their locations and began to practise their programmes, they all had to bring, sooner or later, some special factors capable of helping them to maintain that "mass support". Usually, this special factor was composed by centralized bureaucracy at all fields of human activities and social levels, totalitarianism, mass terror, and police power, etc. Once such a regime gained the upper hand over one nation or over a conglomerate of nations the question of "mass support" became a matter of irrelevancy.

In my opinion Marxism or any other ideological conception is not dangerous to the society as long as it does not exclude from that society the rights for other ideas and conceptions to function not only in theory but in reality. A man could be free to believe he has the rights and the abilities to exercise the basic elements of democracy.

I do not agree with Mr Saunders that oppressive regimes cannot hold for long without mass support. A group of 500,000 dedicated people with an argument could control a nation. If a certain regime needs to persecute people for their adherence to freedom, then, in my opinion, such regime does not command a mass support.

If Britain becomes one with Marxist ideology in complete people to rely too much on such Marxism as Scargill or similar. They might be able to help such a system to power but would not be able to enjoy such a position for long. The first Marxist revolution will push them away and others less known but more Marxist will take their place.

Yours faithfully,  
I. DMVTRW,  
Director, Ukrainian Information Service,  
20 Liverpool Road, N1,  
July 22.

From Mr Victor A. Hill  
Sir, Have any of the recent apologists of Marx in your correspondence columns actually read the *Communist Manifesto*? Mr Saunders' (now famous) view of Marxism as a great and altruistic doctrine, that the wickedness of Stalin and others (a view shared, it would seem, by Mr Wedgwood Benn in your profile of July 18), stems from a dangerous idealization of the theories of one of the most immoral and intolerant thinkers of the history.

Let us ignore the seething, violent contempt of the bourgeoisie that characterizes this document and is itself an incitement to violence; let us turn to the 10-point programme set out at the end of the *Manifesto*. So far as I can see, every one of these points, from the abolition of the private ownership of land, through the monopolization of the State of credit and transport, to the State of education, is specifically designed to augment the power of the State, to suffocate the rights of the individual, beneath those of the body politic.

Since Marx has already told us that economic power is political power, one must assume that he is quite aware that he is creating the mechanism of totalitarianism, and that those who do not conform to

the exigencies of that mechanism would be crushed by it.

Moreover—this perhaps his greatest and most appalling achievement—Marx succeeded in devising a moral justification for this totalitarianism by picturing mankind as the victim of a historic which was outside his power to direct. Since proletarian revolution is inevitable, is it not wiser to work for it than against it?

In his later writings, his fully developed historicist sociology is applied as a form of technology to "Shorten and lessen the birth-pangs" (see the introduction to "Capital") of a new historical period. Thus Marx goes one better than Machiavelli by giving the Proletarian Prince a status beyond morality in the name of history.

It is for the brilliant disavowal of the entire concept of historicism that we owe so much to Sir Karl Popper. (Mr Crampton's concern (July 23) whether this disavowal can be described as "irrefutable" is a curious question, the stature of Sir Karl's critique.)

The unspeakable horrors inflicted by "communism" are not purely the work of wicked individuals. They have their genesis within the pages of the *Communist Manifesto* itself, and are given the stamp of legitimacy by the scientific lunacy of capital and other writing.

What a pity it is that this fact is so little realized.

Yours sincerely,  
VICTOR A. HILL,  
4 Hazelhurst,  
Beckenham,  
Kent,  
July 23.

From Mr George Samuels  
Sir, A number of your correspondents, as well as Mr Wedgwood Benn, have claimed that Marxism must not be judged by its results in practice since the theories of social philosophers and the practice founded on them are two quite different things. This is a curious assertion to make, especially by Marxists.

Marxism, as Marxists never cease to repeat somewhat portentously, is the union of theory and practice. This is a synthesis which neither idealism nor materialism can effect. In other words, political results must be the validation of ideals and movements. We have it on Marx's authority that "the dispute concerning the reality or unreality of thought—which is isolated from practice—is a purely scholastic question."

According to Marx, therefore, the truth of any doctrine depends upon whether or not the actual consequences which flow from the actions initiated to test the theory are such that they realize the predicted consequences. Hence, since the validity or invalidity of political practice must be tested by political practice, Marxists cannot disown Lenin, Stalin, or Mao who attempted to realize the aims of Marxism without disowning Marx himself.

If Marxists do not like the results of their political practice, then they must realize there is something wrong with the theory.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE SAMUELS,  
17 Sutherland Place, W2,  
July 22.

From Mr J. R. V. Coutts  
Sir, I suppose for many people the real survey of the times from the views expressed by Mr Wedgwood Benn in *The Times* (July 18) was the absence of any criticism of the Marxist system. This surely is a strange omission from someone who would claim to be both fair-minded and perceptive. One would have the same apprehension if a leading member of the Conservative Party was unable to see the obvious faults within the South African political system. It would demonstrate an unbalanced polar of view.

Yours faithfully,  
J. R. V. COUTTS,  
The Court Lodge,  
Chislehurst,  
Kent,  
July 22.

our amour propre has been traduced in making statements; maybe we hope that the time will pass quickly enough and the new state pension scheme is in operation; maybe we are self-interested.

The fact is that many old age pensioners are living in a state of near penury. I do not write of the wealth of those still in employment; they pay back in taxes most of the pension they receive. I write about a large number of people who are unfortunate enough not to have any other type of pension or income and who are finding it extremely difficult to cope with the rising cost of living. I implore you all to add your voices to mine and demand of the Government that old age pensions should not only rise, as I believe they will in November, but should be index-linked.

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP BLOOM,  
79 Harley St, W.1,  
July 14.

From Mr A. J. Kember  
Sir, I write to point out an error of fact in your leader "A lesson for all hospitals" (July 15).

The second paragraph lists a series of shortcomings which led to the accident and says "the hospital failed to query the omission of those still in employment who are finding it extremely difficult to cope with the rising cost of living. I implore you all to add your voices to mine and demand of the Government that old age pensions should not only rise, as I believe they will in November, but should be index-linked."

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP BLOOM,  
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Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP BLOOM,  
79 Harley St, W.1,  
July 14.

From Dr Philip M. Bloom  
Sir, All politicians, Labour, Conservative and Liberal, are hypocrites; the miners and all industrial workers claiming large wage increases are hypocrites; the wealthy, the big game hunters, the moonlighters, the film and pop stars, the civil servants and the rest of us, including you and me, are hypocrites.

We hear politicians at meetings and on television resoundingly and dramatically state that we will look after the welfare of old age pensioners. We repeat ad nauseam that old age pensions should be increased substantially. But we do very little. Old age pensioners have little power to menace us. Maybe

## Soviet obstruction of sea survey

From Dr John Simpson and Dr Paul Tetz

Sir, It may surprise some of your readers to learn of the extent to which Russian "trawlers" are able to obstruct the progress of oceanographic research by British scientists working in our own waters.

In a recent survey of the frontal region near Islay on the Scottish coast by the RRS Challenger, our programme was repeatedly interrupted over a period of several days by Russian harassment of our current meter moorings. On two occasions the vessel *Traverse* attempted to lift moorings which had been deployed within sight of land. Only through the constant vigilance of the crew were we able to frustrate their intention of removing our equipment, although one mooring was badly damaged by the Russian action and had to be recovered with a consequent loss of valuable data. On the second occasion, the mooring was lifted by the vessel operating at night without lights.

We did not receive a satisfactory reply to our radio signals to the vessel (in Russian and English) even when we invited them on board to inspect our equipment and verify that nothing of a sensitive security nature was involved in our work. We respect our Russian colleagues in oceanography and appreciate that this cold war vandalism is not of their making, but deplore the ignorance of the Russian authorities in conducting such activity against a civilian research programme.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN SIMPSON,  
Marine Science Laboratories,  
Menai Bridge,  
Anglesey.  
PAUL TETZ,  
Ary Gardens,  
Oban,  
Argyll.

## Newspaper closed shop

From Mr Richard Yorke

Sir, May I say how much I was impressed by the logic, style, and content of Mr Kenneth Morgan's reply to my old friend Mr Richard Storey in *The Times* today (July 22). I enjoyed it so much I read it again. And then I wondered. Except for his quotation from the Donovan Report of nine years ago "it is better to recognize that under proper safeguards a closed shop can serve a useful purpose and to devise means of overcoming the disadvantages which accompany it," he did not offer any argument to justify the closed shop. Mr Storey's postscript closed shop wrong, about the four resolutions that failed at ADM in particular, but proving Mr Morgan wrong does not prove Mr Morgan right.

Perhaps Mr Morgan could supplement his article by saying where it is the NUJ can achieve with 100 per cent membership, part of which it cannot achieve with 90 per cent, none coerced. Examples of how German journalists, whose Basic Law does not allow closed shops, fare worse than Mr Morgan's members would be especially helpful.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,  
RICHARD YORKE,  
5 Cliveden Place, SW1,  
July 22.

From Mr H. H. Wall  
Sir, Ken Morgan refers (*The Times*, July 22) to the "homespun safety" written into the *Stratford Express* agreement with the NUJ. Not all that homespun because those who read it will notice the strong derivative influence of independent newspapers, Ireland, which recently took over the *Stratford Express* and which has had a similar agreement with its Irish journalists for four years. Irish newspaper proprietors are clearly not as paranoid about the press as Mr Morgan's members would be especially helpful.

Yours faithfully,  
H. H. WALL,  
Editor, South London Press,  
26 Leigham Court Road, SW16.

From Dr John Stabler  
Sir, Your correspondent Mr Ray Ward (July 23) is dismayed that people should still refer to "Grimsby, Lincolnshire" and "Hull, Yorkshire". Does he not realize that a Yorkshireman is still a Yorkshireman even if he paves his raten, has something called "Humberside"? If Yorkshire ceased to exist in April 1974 I wonder why there is still a cricket team of that name? Mr Ward may have noticed that there is no Pevensey volume on "Humberside" and I trust there never will be.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN STABLER,  
The Old Vicarage,  
East Winch,  
King's Lynn,  
Norfolk.

From Mr Michael Boyd  
Sir, In today's letters, Mr Ray Ward of Sheffield appeals to you for not recognizing the county boundary reorganization. He must be an immigrant from another county. True Yorkshiremen know where their boundaries are; and it will take more than a group of bureaucrats to make Yorkshire cease to exist!

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL BOYD,  
126 Hendon Lane,  
Finchley, N3.





## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
July 25: The Duke of Edinburgh, who is expected to visit the National Schools' Jubilee Regatta at the Queen Mary Reservoir, Ashford, Kent, on August 1, was accompanied by the Queen Mother.

**CLARENCE HOUSE**  
July 25: The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden has succeeded the Lady Elizabeth Basset as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
July 25: The Duke of Gloucester this morning visited the Infantry Junior Leadership School at Lytton, near Bournemouth, and in the afternoon, as Colonel-in-Chief, visited the 1st Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment at Lytton Training Camp.

**THATCHED HOUSE LODGE**  
July 25: Princess Alexandra, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Light Infantry, this evening received Major General P. H. Tynell upon relinquishing the appointment as Colonel of the Regiment and Major-General P. J. Bush upon assuming this appointment.

A memorial service for Viscountess Eccles will be held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, at noon tomorrow. Dress will be lounge suits.

## Latest wills

### Estate for Dr Barnardo's

Mrs Lydia Harris, of Hurley, Warwickshire, left £1,770 to Dr Barnardo's.

Mrs Ruth Evans, of St Helens, left £12,392 net. After personal and other bequests she left £1,295 to Dr Barnardo's.

Mrs Miss Winifred, of Croydon, left £107,955 to Dr Barnardo's.

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## Fortcoming marriages

Mr P. C. Bowring and Miss M. E. Franklin. The engagement is announced between the younger son of Mr and Mrs H. A. Bowring, of The Old Orchard, Bemburgh, Isle of Wight, and Mary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. H. B. Franklin, of The White House, Landermeere, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex.

Signor R. Fontana and Miss C. A. King. The marriage will take place on July 30 in Milan between Signor Fontana, son of Admiral Luciano Fontana and Signora Gabriella Fontana and Signorina, of Milan, and Christine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. King, of Epping.

Mr A. V. Le Grice and Miss A. E. Moss. The engagement is announced between the younger son of Mr and Mrs Charles Le Grice, of Trefreife, Penzance, and Anne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Philip Moss, of Great Bookham, Surrey.

Mr C. Loughlin and Miss J. E. Chatterley. The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs R. Loughlin, of Stoke Poges, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Chatterley, of Kirtlington, Northampton.

Mr P. W. Schofield and Miss K. M. Watson. The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs P. W. Schofield, of the late Rev. Henry Wright Schofield and Mrs Marjorie Spear, and Karen Margrethe, daughter of the late Rev. Arthur Reginald Anderson Watson and Mrs Dagmar Watson, of The Old Rectory, Orington, Norfolk.

Mr G. D. Scott and Miss M. N. Gilman. The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs G. D. Scott, of Cobham, Surrey, and Myra, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. B. Gilman, of Dunham, co. Tyrone.

## Marriage

Mr J. A. Wilbourn and Miss M. H. K. Sweeney. The marriage took place at Brighton on July 23 between Mr John Wilbourn and Miss Margaret Sweeney.

## Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr Kenneth Park, a barrister, and Mr Henry Hodges, a solicitor, to be members of the Advisory Committee on Legal Aid.

Professor Eric Nell, of Middlesex Hospital Medical School, has been appointed to a second term as president of the International Union of the Physiological Sciences.

Mr J. A. Wilbourn and Miss M. H. K. Sweeney. The marriage took place at Brighton on July 23 between Mr John Wilbourn and Miss Margaret Sweeney.

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## Tribute to a guardian of Britain's heritage

By Philip Howard

The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, the men and women who advise the Government on the preservation of our national heritage, yesterday presented a collection of essays about their work to Dr Arnold Taylor, their old chief inspector.

Dr Taylor, the grand old man of ancient monuments, worked for the Inspectorate from 1935 until he retired as chief inspector in 1972 and became president of the Society of Antiquaries. His particular field, in which he is the world authority, is medieval military architecture, especially that of the Tower of London.

The Inspectorate by his colleagues is different from other such often diffuse collections because it is a collection of essays, the work of those of one of the most important of the nation's guardians of its heritage.

The expression "ancient monument" was invented for the purposes of the 1932 Act. But many of the sites and buildings protected today are not monuments, or indeed ancient within the popular meaning of those terms.

The subjects discussed by their leading authorities in the Inspectorate range in time from prehistory to the twentieth century, and in content from Neolithic habitation sites to a Lancashire bobbin-mill.

During Dr Taylor's time with the Inspectorate the threat to the heritage has become more acute. Before the last war the chief concern was for the standing ruins of Roman Britain and the Middle Ages. Since then the emphasis has changed to include wider classes of monument: the remains of our industrial history, the country houses, and a brave sweep of buildings architecturally much less grand, if not so very venerable.

The Inspectorate has also come to realize that preservation may also mean the recording of sites that cannot be preserved in situ, and the conservation of the resulting products of excavation.

Mr Andrew Saunders, Dr Taylor's successor as chief inspector, presented the book to Dr Taylor at the Wakefield Tower.

Inspector, presented by the Inspectorate, the book is a fitting tribute to the man who was the right place for several reasons. The last surviving part of the ancient royal palace, the Wakefield Tower, was built by Henry III, who knew it, and whose works are now preserved by the Inspectorate.

From the fourteenth to the nineteenth centuries the Wakefield Tower was known as the Record Tower, and was the chief national repository for historic documents, and so the headquarters of all good antiquaries.

House yesterday after the formal presentation of the book by the Lord Mayor to the Company of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales at a special Court of Aldermen convened for this purpose. The Master, Mr J. M. Kelly, assisted by the Wardens-elect, Mr J. P. G. and Mr J. P. G., and members of the company were the hosts.

Mr K. J. Sharp, the Lord Mayor, and the Master were the speakers. Mr K. J. Sharp, the Lord Mayor, and the Master were the speakers.

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Dr Taylor (left) with his successor, Mr Andrew Saunders, after the presentation in the Wakefield Tower.

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## Chambers' warning on runaway pay deals

By Malcolm Brown

Britain will face more than two million unemployed if the Government fails in the objective of holding down public sector wages and strictly controlling money supply, Mr Tom Boardman, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, said yesterday.

Mr Boardman, who has sent a memorandum on pay to presidents of all affiliated chambers, said that another problem was that the Government's guidance figure of 10 per cent—wants national earnings to increase by no more than 10 per cent over the next 12 months—sounded far too much like a norm. The danger was that everyone would treat it as a minimum to which they were entitled.

The ABCC memorandum argues that in order to remedy some of the distortions that have emerged in the first two phases of pay policy it may be essential to reward skill, effort and responsibility with increases substantially in excess of 10 per cent.

"Doubtless there are some industries or occupations where increases averaging over 10 per cent would be justified and others where much lower percentages would be fair."

Sounding a warning on productivity deals, the ABCC says the inflationary potential of pay deals which increase earnings by more than 10 per cent may be offset by greater productivity.

"The danger is that such settlements may be used as a precedent for equivalent or larger increases elsewhere which are not accompanied by comparable productivity gains."

The association urges employers to stick to the 12-month rule and to work on the assumption that the Government's target of single-figure inflation by next year will be achieved.

"Employers are entitled to expect a similar degree of confidence from their employees, but in view of the unfortunate record of comparable government predictions in the recent past there may be some reluctance to settle on that basis."

But rather than trying to incorporate some national higher level of inflation into new settlements, the association says, it would be less damaging to agree that there could be an interim review if the inflation programme collapsed.

## Hopes fade for heavy water reactor

By Kenneth Owen

Recent indications that the Government is likely to drop the Steam-Generating Heavy-Water Reactor (SGHWR)—the type it thrust upon the Central Electricity Generating Board two years ago—were confirmed yesterday by Mr Alexander Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy.

Answering questions after he had given the opening address in London at an international conference on solar building technology, Mr Eadie referred to the choice of reactor for the next generation of nuclear power stations.

"At this stage," he said, "it is quite clear it is between the AGR (advanced gas-cooled reactor) and the PWR (pressurized water reactor)."

The PWR is a type of light-water reactor which is of American design. Two years ago the CEBG wished to order LWR units which would have been built under licence in Britain, but the Government decided in favour of the British-designed SGHWR, despite the fact that no commercial-size version of this had been built.

The National Nuclear Corporation has recently completed an assessment for Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, of the three types of reactor that conceivably could be chosen for the next round of power stations: the AGR, the PWR and the SGHWR.

Britain's AGR stations suffered technical problems and delays in construction and were much more expensive to build than forecast, but have proved satisfactory in operation. Unlike the PWR, however, there is no "standard" AGR design.

In his opening address to the conference, organized jointly by Unesco and the North East London Polytechnic, Mr Eadie said:

"For the past 20 years nuclear power has provided us in the United Kingdom with a steadily growing proportion of our electricity (about 13 per cent at present)."

But there is active debate about the implications of large-scale development of nuclear fission—we do not yet know if the use of fast reactors will be

publicly acceptable—and nuclear fusion is unlikely to be available on a large scale until well into the next century."

Thus we needed to examine other alternatives, Mr Eadie said. "In Britain we have embarked on an extensive programme of research and development into renewable sources of energy to determine what contribution they would make to our energy economy."

Government spending on solar energy research amounted to about £6m over a four-year period, Mr Eadie said. Water and space heating showed the greatest potential return; the use of focusing devices to concentrate solar radiation, boiler water and hence operate large power systems did not appear attractive.

Mr Eadie said that the Government was now concentrating on the AGR and the PWR, but that the SGHWR was still under consideration.

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## Milan strike called over closure fear

From John Earle

Rome, July 25

Food industry trades unions today called for a strike and demonstrations tomorrow for the workforce at the Milan headquarters of Unilever, the state-owned confectionery and ice cream manufacturer, in protest against reports that it is to be put into liquidation.

Unilever was formed last year through the merger of Unilever and Alemagna. Its annual meeting last month was told that the 1976 loss amounted to 22,955m lire (115.3m) compared to losses by Unilever and Alemagna in 1975 totalling 35,707m lire.

The management proposed to write down the capital of 25,768m lire and then restructure it to 48,500 lire through a rights issue.

But weekend reports in the Italian press and on radio stated that Unilever per se was not to be liquidated. Instead, Unilever controls Unilab through the financial holding corporation SMI, would be unable to find the funds to take up the rights issue.

The reports suggested the company intended this week to announce, with government agreement, its liquidation. IRI already faces increasing difficulties in a number of sectors, of which the two latest examples to receive prominence are the steel company Italsider and Alfa Romeo.

Unilab's management attributes much of its predicament to trade union resistance to a rationalization programme.

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Speaking on the eve of a review of trade relations with the United States and Japan by EEC foreign ministers, Herr Haferkamp said that current economic problems could be dealt with without recourse to protectionist measures, but that the protectionist of the 1930s than at any time in the postwar years," he said.

Industries in crisis on both sides of the Atlantic were pressing governments to restrain imports, Herr Haferkamp said, and the protectionism which stifled trade and kept millions on the dole 40 years ago is now being presented in a new guise,

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Accountants formed the 86th Livery Company of the City of London yesterday when Sir Robin Gillett, Lord Mayor of London, formally passed letters patent to the first Master of the Worshipful Company of Chartered Accountants. Letters of patent were presented in the Mansion House yesterday to senior members of the new

accountants' court. Seen here (from left) are: Mr Kenneth Sharp, senior Government accountant; Mr Alan Hardcastle of Pear, Marwick, Mitchell; the Lord Mayor, Sir Robin Gillett; the Master of the new Worshipful Company, Mr J. M. Keith; and the company's first clerk, Mr Oliver Sunderland of Cork Gully, displaying the letters of patent.

## Treasury decides to waive final tranche of Iran loan

By David Blake

The Treasury has decided not to take the final \$400m (£234m) of the \$1,200m loan promised by Iran in 1974. The decision, said to be by mutual agreement, reflects the much healthier state of Britain's reserves and Iran's move from a very large surplus to a bare balance on its current account.

Although Whitehall officials were stressing yesterday that the Iranians had made provisions for the loan, it has been beset by doubts and delays ever since the details were concluded in July, 1974.

Drawings totalling \$800m have been made by the National Water Council under the terms of the agreement, but on at least one occasion a drawing was postponed from its originally scheduled date.

Treasury officials say that the decision does not mean that the Government will also waive its next drawing from the International Monetary Fund. This becomes available around the end of August and will be worth \$320m.

A decision on the drawing will be made next month although the possibility of postponing it is obviously being considered.

favoured "liberalism in world trade, which is an intelligent liberalism". Temporary and selective restraints were permitted under existing world trade rules, and these should be strictly adhered to.

Although he denied that he had any particular country in mind, Herr Haferkamp's remarks were seen as being chiefly directed towards the French. Recent speeches by M Raymond Barre, the French Prime Minister, as well as statements by French industrialists, have been strongly protectionist in tone.

Unemployment would be exacerbated rather than reduced by protectionism, Herr

Haferkamp said, adding: "Any withdrawal behind protective walls or retreat to an 'island Europe' would amount to economic capitulation, with grave social consequences."

Surrender to protectionist pressures externally would inevitably intensify the same pressures within the EEC.

The international division of labour, based on increasing specialization, had provided the framework for postwar prosperity. It would be absurd, for example, for the EEC to pursue a policy of helping the developing countries to build up their economies and then to close Western markets to their goods.

quarters has reported increases of input and output of more than 100 per cent and more than 300 per cent respectively from the introduction of a Unicom/VTS video typing system based on the installation designed for the publisher organization by Logica.

A second system is to be introduced by the product marketing unit in Southampton next month; this will include an experiment with remote-station operation.

CalComp's French deal

California Computer Products has signed an agreement with SEMS (Société Européenne de Mini-informatique et de Systèmes) of France to purchase SEMS Solar minicomputers for use in CalComp's graphics systems.

The American company also has rights to manufacture and market the SEMS minicomputers as part of its range of products, while SEMS can use CalComp's service and maintenance facilities in the United States and Canada.

Kenneth Owen

Business appointments

New finance director at British Sugar Corporation

Mr Geoffrey Malinich has joined the British Sugar Corporation as director of finance.

Mr C. I. Mellor has been made a director of Metal Box. Mr P. G. Walker has been named as a director of the Bank of England.

Mr R. A. Wells has been made managing director of the Turner and Newall alternative materials and fibreglass unit. Mr J. H. Heron, joint managing director of TBA Industrial Products, becomes its sole managing director and Mr S. Marks has become personnel director.

Mr Ken Best has been appointed managing director of Climax Trucks and Mr Stuart Turner becomes managing director of Climax-Conveyancer.

Mr Douglas Strachan, a main

## 90 pc oppose takeover of the banks

About 20,000 letters have been received by all the clearing banks in reply to their £750,000 anti-nationalization campaign. Of these 90.5 were strongly opposed to nationalization and 5.6 per cent favoured the Labour Party's proposals.

Readers of *The Times* voted 85 per cent against nationalization and 5.2 per cent for.

Much the strongest level of replies was received as a result of advertising in the *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express*.

In each case opposition to nationalization topped the 94 per cent mark.

The strongest vote for nationalization came from *Guardian* readers. In favour were 31.4 per cent and 51.4 per cent against.

Scottish move to simplify Morpeth draft

By Nicholas Hirst

A simple supplementary statement of the effects of inflation on company profits should be introduced to replace the more complex proposals contained in the Morpeth Committee's exposure draft, Mr John Kirkpatrick, president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Scotland, said yesterday.

In a letter to his members, carefully timed before the crucial meeting tomorrow of the Accounting Standards Committee, the professions joint rule-making body, Mr Kirkpatrick says the Scottish Institute is pressing for:

1. The introduction of accounting standard for current cost accounting initially providing for supplementary statements on adjustments for depreciation and cost of sales;

2. Consultation on the revised proposals;

3. A realistic recognition of the problems of small businesses.

DoT petition to wind up Mayfair bank

International Bank and Trust Co. of the Middle East which operates in Cyprus, Greece, Mayfair, is facing a second petition for compulsory winding-up, the High Court heard yesterday. The new petition has been presented by the Department of Trade.

By consent Mr Justice Brightman adjourned until October 10 the original petition by Prince Fawzi II, Abdullatif, the United Arab Emirates' Ambassador to Zaire, based on an alleged debt of £4,000.

board director of Allied Breweries, and commercial director of SVFV, is to become corporate affairs director of AB (UK).

Mr John Mead has become a director of Colin Buchanan and Partners.

Mr Michael Morridge has joined the board of Colin Buchanan and Partners.

Mr John P. Garber and Mr Walter Zinsner have been named vice-presidents of Morgan Guaranty Trust.

Mr Richard Griffiths has been appointed marketing director of Associated Misco from August 1.

Mr S. C. Black has become a director and general manager of Suffolk Lawns Mowers, following the transfer of Mr W. H. Bayfield to other duties within Birmid Quilcast (Home and Garden Equipment).

Mr Eric Orbell will relinquish the chairmanship of Leslie & Godwin (UK), to be a Holding board director, dealing with development of Mr W. H. Bayfield to other duties within Birmid Quilcast (Home and Garden Equipment).

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Making right decision over pensions

From Mr Martin Paterson

Sir, Some three months ago we started a "Pensions Clinic", designed to provide advice by way of private interview to companies who were unsure about what they should do in respect of the new state scheme. This has given us the opportunity of examining, on behalf of companies using the clinic, a fair number of quotations and reports mostly prepared by life offices and also for people leaving service, well informed or otherwise the average employer is about the issues involved and the nature of the decision he has to make.

It may be of interest to record the responses we have derived from conducting these interviews.

The story that unfolds in nearly every case is the same. The quotation or report the employer gets is built round a proposed contract out, the alternative course of action is not put forward, namely to participate with appropriate adjustment to the scheme benefits and contributions so that, taking state and private scheme provision together, every employee is at least no worse off and preferably better off than before. Instead of this, the option to participate is usually dismissed on the grounds that the employer's own scheme can provide better benefits.

From this the employer wrongly infers that the choice rests between (a) the state scheme, and (b) the private scheme, whereas in practice the plan can work very well together to provide the overall level of retirement provision, dependants' benefits and so forth, the employer wants to achieve.

There is little understanding of the financial risks of contracting out. This is because the costs put forward are normally based on assumptions favourable to contracting out, from which it follows that the cost of contracting out will appear favourable. I have yet to see a single quotation which indicates what the cost would be on alternative adverse assumptions which would normally be required as a matter of course for the proper evaluation of most business projects involving an element of risk.

The general mood of optimism about the cost of contracting out is not, however, reflected in the terms quoted for people leaving service. Typically the employer is advised to revalue the pensions he is liable to pay, because of contracting out at 84 per cent per annum compounded up to retirement. Presumably, this is because to revalue in line with national average earnings—the alternative course, and the one adopted in the government scheme—would be too risky. If too risky, one is tempted to ask: why contract out in the first place?

If the interviews we have held are representative, then one is left with the conclusion that only about one employer in 50 has been given a fair chance to consider whether participation might not suit him better than contracting out. In other words, the average employer has not been given an alternative proposal in 50 cases which would enable him to make up his own mind rather than have it made up for him by the so-called experts.

They say that time is now getting late for making a decision. Perhaps it is. But employers who feel that they are under pressure in this respect should remember that it is better to catch the right train and be late than to travel earlier and arrive at the wrong destination.

MARTIN PATERSON, Chairman, Martin Paterson Associates Limited, 10 Hertford Street, Park Lane, London, W1Y 8JK.

### Export opportunities in Japan

From Mr P. W. S. Boulton

Sir, I have recently returned from Japan where I went as leader of a sales mission of 18 British manufacturers of housewares. The effort was based on an exhibition at the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo. The results were highly successful.

At one end of the scale, a manufacturer with over 10 years' experience in the Japanese market and annual sales of over £500,000 expects to double this figure in the next 12 months. At the other end of the scale, a small manufacturer had not previously made sales to Japan but has selected and appointed an agent and taken a trial order.

There are tremendous opportunities for British manufacturers in Japan. It is a market of 114 million, half of whom have never after the war. Exporters can benefit from a thriving economy, a sharp swing to westernized tastes, and of course the current sterling/yen exchange rate.

However, there is one other reason why the chances of success are improved. The commercial department of the British Embassy, led by Mr Ben Thorne, is in my opinion the best post we have got. This commercial department is prepared to give unlimited assistance to exporters and would be exporters. They will conduct the initial market research; they will make recommendations; they will check the status of potential agents; they will advise if requested to do so. It was they who in 1975 opened the British Export Marketing Centre where 10 major exhibitions (and other events) are held annually. They attract good crowds. In fact over 60 representatives of the media attended the "Houseware" press conference and gave good coverage.

The political climate is improving. Although there are still some restrictive practices Japanese ministers and businessmen, the very recent assistance from BOJ, and the "post" in Tokyo, especially help in overcoming the difficulties which are peculiar to the Japanese market.

More British exporters really should have a look at this market. They will get powerful assistance from BOJ, and the "post" in Tokyo, especially help in overcoming the difficulties which are peculiar to the Japanese market.

Yours faithfully, PETER W. S. BOULTON, Managing Director, Metrix Industries Limited, Summer Road, Croydon, CR3 3BQ.

The dream world of an arts graduate

From Mr R. Coad

Sir, I was appalled to read the article (July 18) by Paul Greengrass. If his level of innocence and naivety are typical, the education authorities have much to answer for.

Surely no one has ever considered an arts degree of being any value at all, except as an education in clarity of thought, and conciseness in reporting and decision. What industrial companies are looking for in three months is the individual who placed in front of 100 shopfloor men/salesmen, can marshal his own thoughts, assimilate their protests/comments and come back with clear intellectual power to answer their points and win their acceptance.

Shopfloor workers look for leadership by which they mean respect for the grasp their superiors have of complex problems and the ability to make solutions clear and simple.

Any graduate who thinks his arts degree is of specific value other than erudite dinner party conversation is living in a dream world.

It is regrettable that such individuals consider themselves (trivial) executives—what they really are is two years at the very lowest level of involvement which would at least give them a worm's eye view of what management should be all about.

Finally, I must add that apparently these graduates are also out of proportion. The built-in assumption that they will be managers/executives of high calibre within two or three years of leaving university seems at odds with the prospective 40-plus years of business life before them. The pace has to slow down at some stage and it would be better for all if it was at the beginning of their career, rather than blowing up with shattered illusions at 35.

Perhaps all students of Mr Greengrass's expectations should remember that leaving university is only the end of the beginning. His bleating attitude will not earn much sympathy in the business world.

Yours faithfully, R. COAD, Old Rectory, Keinton Mandeville, Somerset, July 19.

### Lucrative property transfer work

From Mr Peter Reeves

Sir, After reading the *Law Society's* recent evidence—the Royal Commission on Legal Services—some may say why solicitors cling so tenaciously to their near-monopoly of conveyancing. The reason probably to be found in the fact that property transfer work has become a major



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Ariel—the question of sensitivity

almost exactly two-and-a-half years the Accepting Houses' computer-based dealing system, Ariel, was launched as a resistant Stock Exchange but the market's reaction, when aroused, was agonistic as ever. Despite the hostility, lives and some of the larger, more active deals go through it. But a large which ran against the direction of a

active market recently has raised more questions about Ariel's dealing system. A case in point has been Fairley. Dealers are convinced that the big lines of stock that they have bought in contrast to resounding brokers' optimism, went through the computer-based dealing system and the

common accusation against Ariel is that it is paralytic. It relies on the Stock Exchange to quote prices. More important, it is the criticism that it forces a dealer to expose his hand straight away. It is reasonable to suppose that the subterfuge that Ariel's selling information fails to make may let the rest of the market

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Eric Wigham looks at the background to police discontent with pay and conditions

## How special is the constable?

The police are special because, apart from the armed forces, they alone are barred by law from using the strike weapon and their organizations from associating with those of other workers... Without the right to strike the police require some alternative method of exerting pressure on their employers

The Government have at last appointed the chairman—Lord Edmund Davies—of the body to review police negotiating machinery on pay and conditions which was promised last December; the other members have still to be chosen. Reactions to their report will decide whether a start can be made in rebuilding the damaged morale and order is essential but so is the activity of many others in a complex modern society.

They may also consider the extent to which police should be considered a special case for pay. The preservation of law and order is essential but so is the activity of many others in a complex modern society. In recent years some of these, suffering from an acute sense of injustice—doctors, nurses, firemen, civil servants and teachers among them—have abandoned the tradition that carrying on with their jobs is an overall priority, more important than the size of their bank balances or pay packets.

Police are not "special" because they are essential to the community, though the immediate effect when they are absent is more dramatic than in other professions. In the form of looting and unrestrained violence, could be spectacular. Nor are they special because their job is dangerous and the hours of duty are inconvenient. These things have to be given full weight when fixing pay, but there are other jobs with the same handicaps, even though few to the same degree.

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The Police Federation, however, insisted that the 1975 increase was a special case for the police, and that their members were now entitled to the 5% which everybody else had got, and rejected a phase two offer. So their members had to do without any new increase until this summer, when Mr. Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, made the unilateral decision to order a 5 per cent increase backdated to September 1 last year.

This resulted in an annual incremental scale for constables rising from £2,520 on appointment to £3,572 after 17 years. There are additional allowances for London police and there are lodging allowances which the federation reckons are worth on average about £11 a week.

It is unlikely that police unrest is due entirely or even mainly to the difference between £6 and 5 per cent. There is an accumulation of things. The crime rate is mounting, physical attacks on the police are increasing, and legislation is multiplying, while undermanning is widespread and overtime rates are relatively low and all the time they are subject to frequent criticisms and allegations of brutality in maintaining order.

They feel that their increasingly hard, dangerous and overburdened life has not been given recognition either in their pay or in the attitude of the public towards them. Seeking a cause, or perhaps a scapegoat for their troubles, they have singled out their national negotiating body, the Police Council.

A year ago, when the simple-minded union leaders in an approach to the Government

tioned on September 1, after the policy had come into operation. The difference between them and their employers was whether their 1976 settlement should come under phase one, which would have meant a 5% increase, or under phase two, which meant 5 per cent with a maximum of 54. The Home Secretary and the Prime Minister and the TUC supported the view that they were bound by phase two. The employers also advised them to get back into phase one, so that they would be able to take advantage of any greater flexibility allowed under phase three.

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ment to ask for special treatment, they left the council and insisted that their withdrawal was "irreversible". Their first priority, and probably what they most want to get out of the new inquiry, is a new and independent Police Pay Review Board, with the local police authorities excluded, though the authorities would retain their responsibility for maintaining sufficient forces.

The official side of the present Police Council consists of representatives of the Home Office, and other government departments, which pay nearly two-thirds of police costs, and of the local police authorities who are in a minority. The least the federation hope for is its composition to be changed to give the Government the dominant position.

The police say they are not local government employees, but members of a national service, and do not want to negotiate with people who are bound to have in their minds the effect of any agreement on later negotiations with local government manual white collar workers and other groups.

But the local government members, representing rate-

pay, are "quite determined" that they must continue to have a major role in fixing police pay. They have, they say, immense loyalty and goodwill towards the police service and have often argued with ministers to obtain benefits for it, but pay policy has to be the overriding consideration in the national interest.

When the Police Federation for England and Wales withdrew from the council, accompanied by that for Northern Ireland, the federation for Scotland remained within it, as did the chief police officers' and superintendents' associations, and the depleted council continued to meet.

The council tried to get an average increase of 5.5% a week for all ranks up to inspector, but that was ruled out under the pay policy. Since then they have been conducting a survey to obtain up-to-date figures of police pay, to compare the police position with other sectors, and to assess how much the demands made by the job have changed.

Some conditions in any industry need to be good enough to attract recruits. But that may not be sufficient. Without the right to strike the police require some alternative method of exerting pressure on their employers. Direct government employees in the past have relied on publicity, mass meetings, petitions, lobbying of MPs, and arbitration.

Some time ago, however, they felt it necessary to adopt a strike policy as well, but the police, as the bulwark of law and order, with many friends in Parliament, could probably withstand a strike more effectively than most, as they have in the past year. If their dominant employer in negotiations were the Home Secretary on behalf of Parliament rather than local authority representatives, their position would be stronger.

But it is doubtful if they could do any better during periods of rigid pay policy. Certainly their position will press of its most tricky problems during the coming months.

Kenneth Owen

## Giving more bite to the British computer industry

had found it possible to produce substantial financing for them rapidly and apparently without raising capital. The industry's strategy would be significant. The Inac initiative—again calling for the injection of substantial funds into the industry without any apparent link with any overall government strategy—was a further cause for concern, the association said.

Certainly the computer and computing industries have been waiting for a policy (one that goes much wider than the ICL preference in central government procurement) for some years now. But in the meantime, as the CSA noted with some alarm, individual government initiatives have emerged which are changing the industry pattern.

Two of the potentially most important developments concern the industrial strategy work of the National Economic Development Office's computer sector working party; and the efforts of the NEB's Inac to change the shape of the software and systems industry.

The computer sector was clearly a growth point in the United Kingdom economy and potentially capable of playing a major role in increasing

exports, the sector working party noted in its first report. In addition, its impact upon all sectors of the industrial strategy would be significant.

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stronger interest in the software and systems parts of the industry, may well follow the reasoning of the Inac. Mr. Alfred Slater as the group's new chairman.

Meanwhile, the National Enterprise Board has been gradually clarifying its plans for Inac Data Systems, the NEB subsidiary which will finance development and market products for its member-companies.

Peak external funding of £20m over the first five years has been agreed, with an initial £5m equity committed (in addition to the NEB's investment in Inac member-companies). When Inac set under way it will let contracts for new product development (software and/or complete systems) with its member-companies.

The board's computer executives see three main markets for Inac: to exploit overseas markets; to develop complete (hardware and software) systems for specific applications; and to "re-programme" "customer programming" in Britain for customers abroad.

(On this third subject Inac is waiting to see the result of a National Computing Centre initiative—the writing of a control manual for such re-programming projects—before taking action itself).

Inac will be looking at such areas as communications; office systems, including text processing; and small business computing systems.

So far two firms have shed their inhibitions and plunged into the Inac pool—Computer Analysts & Programmers (a

software house) and Systems (a systems company).

SPL International, Simon Engineering's software house, has been shivering on the brink, about to dive in, for some time now.

Although CAP and SPL are important members of the Computing Services' Association, the CSA as a body remains suspicious of the NEB's forays into the computing world in the absence of any overall policy towards the industry. A discredited system of government-funded development is likely, the association fears.

Within the industry, the CSA and Mr. Fisher of the British Computer Society are not the only ones to be calling for a policy. Earlier this month, organized by the Association for Computing Machinery, the computing practitioners and academics present agreed that the government should take action to develop the industry of "information technology" (by which was meant the convergence of the technologies of computing, telecommunications and semi-conductors).

Professor Iann Barron, who was recently commissioned by the Department of Industry's Computers, Systems and Electronics Requirements Board to prepare a study on the future of computing, told the conference that the government should establish a Ministry of Information Technology.

Information was going to be as important a resource as energy, he argued, and its management, provision and use needed high-level consideration. An agency should be oriented towards promoting the use of the technology.

The future of the Post Office was also relevant, Professor Barron pointed out, since the corporation's attitude to telecommunications, for example, would be of crucial importance.

The 1980s would represent the best opportunity the United Kingdom would have to realize the computer economy. A successful industrial strategy must be built around the new opportunities that information technology would create.

8 BALFOUR PLACE, PARK LANE, LONDON, W1Y 6AJ.  
Copies of the Annual Report for the year to 31st March, 1977 and the full text of the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Basil Mawle, of which the above is an extract, may be obtained from the Secretary.



Mr. Ernest Harrison, chairman of Rascal Electronics, (left) and Mr. John Clark, chairman of Plessey (right).

But Milgo is clearly not the end of the acquisition trail for Rascal. The group is raising its borrowing limits from £65.5m to £123.4m, not because of any immediate plans to raise borrowings but because "we are, as a matter of policy, seeking suitable acquisitions". Rascal evidently thinks its present limits could be an inhibiting factor.

In the meantime, although its balance sheet is not as pristine as it was a year ago, it is far from stretched either. Total debt, net of cash, remains modest enough at £15.6m. City observers are talking about profits this year of perhaps £50m or more, against which has to be measured total spending on fixed assets last year (excluding Milgo) of a mere £4.9m. Capital spending authorized at the year end was only £1.3m. So Rascal will clearly be well placed to make a significant bid during the next year or so.

There will be no shortage of areas for it to look. Its strength is still predominantly in the military communications field, and it would be no surprise to see Rascal branching out into private communications, air-to-air or ground-to-air communications or even data communications.

Crudely, the Ford distributorships should have the better margins in the second half of the year, while Leyland should gain the volume. At the halfway stage, Henry is saying that margins were likely to suffer as suppliers improved, although better production of the specialist cars would be one offsetting factor, and the better volume should make up for any loss of profits on margins.

Leyland could still come into its own in 1978. The improved demand from cars has been fuelled by the absolute necessity of fleet buyers to replace belatedly cars held for longer than usual to improve corporate liquidity. A change in the rules on leasing has further added to demand and will continue to do so. Ford benefits more than Leyland because of Leyland's lack of an up-to-date fleet car as the Marina becomes longer in the tooth.

In general motor distributorships have benefited from the severe cost-cutting that followed the car market's collapse, and the well-run smaller Ford dealerships like Harrison, Harold Perry Motors and its of Leeds, attract some attention.

Many companies have yield attractions, but the larger groups are far from pure distributors. BSC International, for instance, earns more from manufacturing and still looks highly geared while an investor in Godfrey Davis and Kennings needs to follow the hire market.

Price Commission watches the car market have been more. Leyland and Vauxhall showing ed improvements in market share at expense of Chrysler and Leyland.

Lessup Holdings and Arlington are, whose results are due today, have their share prices moving up on balls' improved performance, with a ton benefiting particularly from the truck market, which began to move a final quarter of last year.

## Business Diary: Price Commission, Williams style

as Williams is today being a short break before over on Monday from (rhus) Coddell as chair of the Price Commission. Williams left he spoke nek Harris, our Commerce-

er about companies' work that the new Price Commission, with its tougher powers regulation, will simply lie in for the unwary price

find it interesting that the ary of state has gone out a way to answer these as", said Williams. "He it plain that the commission will be autonomous, and people of business ex-

Williams was a managing or of Baring's and a foun- the Labour Education, ce and Taxation Associa-

accepts that many people e Price Commission's new e too strong and if ad could do a lot of

is present commission", is, "is doing a job which y respects is a mechan- following the rules laid Our job has an element cretion and judgment in

Williams is adamant, on onction of independence, he will not respond to party political pres- of any kind".

Price Commission would cases for investigation it believed there was a facie case for one, com- with recommendations by the secretary, being tion by the secretary that would take account



Price Commission's Charles Williams: lie in wait? No, not us.

of commercial considerations and of the public interest, he said.

Williams believes the commission has a chance to take the question of prices out of party politics. Parenthetically he agrees he sounds like a man with high ideals. But, a mixed economy man, he also sees the need for a "Calvinistic countervailing power" to be created as a guard against the effects of market imperfections.

He says it is fundamental that the big companies should go on pre-notifying whatever happens to the rest of the one-year price code, including margin controls, which is only one of the measures being brought in under the perma-

nent Price Commission Act. Now that under the new code Roy Hattersley, the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has promised that companies will have less bureaucratic form-filling to do, it looks as if Williams and his colleagues will have less information to go on.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Well Duffryn's £6.6m 'rights' help finance £20m of spending

Well Duffryn's capital finance its current year's spending of £20m—Powell is to raise £6.6m by a one-for-five rights issue at 135p a share. The shares have been underwritten by the Anglo-Scottish Bank. The company's board states that the capital expenditure in 1977, was more than the previous year's of about £20m.

## BELLAMER COAL

A one-for-one scrip of shares is planned but a decision will be made at board meeting to be held towards end of this month.

## GOLD &amp; BASE METAL

Gold & Base Metal Mines' consolidated accounts for 1976 are being audited and board hopes to issue results in about a month.

## Scoteros ahead in first quarter

By Michael Clark

Sales and profits for the first quarter at Scoteros, which recently reported pre-tax profits of £1.1m for the year to March 31, are comfortably ahead of last year, says Mr R. W. Alexander, chairman.

He told the annual meeting that detailed discussions were taking place for investment in Continental companies with a large degree of commercial and technical compatibility.

Meanwhile, its Belgian subsidiary has studied possibilities in Europe, as well as finding openings for direct trade. Elsewhere sales of roll-over protection structures, being made under licence, were now at levels not expected until 1978.

## Scottish &amp; Newcastle Breweries Limited

## 'Big investment programme to upgrade production and distribution facilities'

Extracts from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. P. E. G. Balfour, issued with the annual report and accounts for the 52 weeks ended May 1, 1977.

We can once more report record turnover and profit on a year of 52 weeks compared with 53 weeks in the preceding year, and are consequently able to recommend the maximum dividend allowed under the existing regulations. The figures reflect an improved performance in hotels and wines and spirits, but also for the first time a small volume drop of 1 percent in beer sales. Much time and effort has been devoted during the year to planning and implementing the capital investment that will be necessary to reverse this sales trend.

## Marketing

I have stressed before, a very high proportion of the Company's profit comes from the sale of ale and lager. Over the past decade the Company's ale and lager sales have increased in volume by 75 percent and its share of the total market has gone up from 7 percent to something over 10 percent. In an increasingly competitive market, which is likely to be limited to a total increase of 1-2 percent yearly, it is not to be expected that this sort of progress can be maintained, particularly since the market is currently influenced by the swing from ale to lager where the Company's strength does not traditionally lie. Nevertheless an actual drop in total sales is a disappointment.

The reasons for this lie partly in production and distribution problems which did not allow us to take full advantage of demand at peak periods, partly in that we have not yet developed the necessary strength in the lager sold, and partly in the fact that strikes in the brewing industry generally have made free trade customers unwilling to deal exclusively with one supplier.

People are far as lager is concerned we expect the current year to show a steady increase in our share of the lager market, with Harp Lager consortium products including Harp and Kronenbourg, and with our own McEwan's Cavalier Lager. This last was put into general distribution in Scotland on draught in October 1976 and in can in April 1977. We are extremely pleased with its progress and plan to introduce it into selected areas of the north of England in the autumn of this year. We regard it as being complementary to the Harp Lager brands and consider it an essential part of our strategy that in a market increasingly dependent on lager we should be in a position to handle a number of brands differentiated by gravity and style.

Our relationship with our partners in Harp is excellent and we look to a continued and profitable association in the years to come.

In order to take advantage of the growing interest in older ales we have bought a 10 percent share in the Taunton Cider Company and are now kegging its products on Tyneside distribution in the north of England and Scotland.

With improving service to customers and further upgrading of our production and distribution, we would look for a steady improvement in our sales were it not for rising costs and the necessity to increase our prices at a time of low consumer spending power.

## Distribution

Our customer service during last year suffered as a result of our lack of space on the main brewery sites and of our inadequate primary and secondary warehouses. During the year we have made major alterations to our Aberdeen depot, improved the depots at Glasgow and Kirkcaldy, and started work on new depots at Dundee, Bellshill near Glasgow, and South Gyle on the west side of Edinburgh.

## Production

The main focus of attention on the production side has been the creation of a larger capability of our own and the improvement of our packaging facilities. Last year I formed shareholders that we were considering the possibility of building a new brewery in the north-east of England. We now believe that by the rearrangement of our brewing patterns and the conversion of our existing plant we can meet the demand for ale and lager over the next few years, which gives us time to consider the size and location of new brewing plant. To give us adequate lager production we are investing £5 million in our Edinburgh breweries. The installation of this new plant, which is up to schedule, is due to be completed next spring.

In the packaging side we are making substantial purchases of new vessels and have increased our kegging capability in Edinburgh.

## Managed public houses

We have continued with our policy of disposing of smaller and less profitable public houses, upgrading our existing houses, and acquiring or building new houses on favourable sites.

## Hotels

The Hotels Division, and Thistle Hotels in particular, has had a most satisfactory year and is now making a significant contribution to Group profit. We are now at a stage where we can once more consider selective expansion both by acquisition and extension.

The strength of the London tourist market, coupled with the opportunities that it provides for reference business through the rest of our hotel chain, led us to take the opportunity to purchase the 320-bedroom Kensington Palace Hotel in London at a price well below the current cost of building. Additions and alterations to other of our hotels are currently in progress.

## Waverley Vintners

In difficult trading conditions at home our wines and spirits business had a satisfactory year with increased turnover and profit. New franchises for well-known brands were obtained in the home market and our Scotch whisky brands achieved a larger share of the export market at higher prices and margins. We foresee further expansion in this field and have put in hand increased production and warehouse facilities. We believe that there are opportunities for a steady growth in this part of our business.

## Capital expenditure

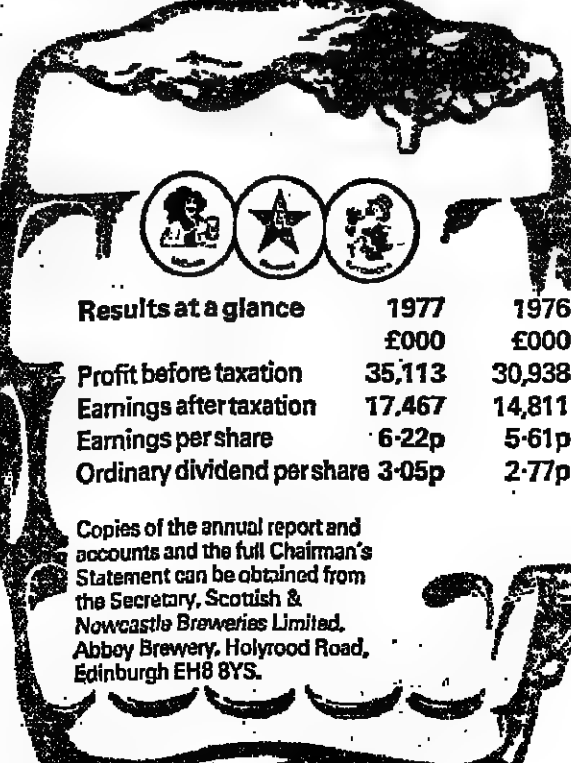
Many of the projects started during the last twelve months will incur heavy payments only towards the end of the completion cycle. Nevertheless on these and other projects we anticipate an expenditure of £40 million in the current year and not less than £40 million in 1978-79. Provided that no legislation is introduced which will reduce our profitability, we believe we have adequate resources to meet these commitments and to continue the renewal and re-equipment of your Company.

## The future

We can see the future of the Company only against a background of the political and economic future of the country, which for us has an added dimension in the possibility of devolution in some form for Scotland. So far as devolution for Scotland is concerned, it is of more than passing interest that whilst two-thirds of our production is in Scotland, two-thirds of our market is in England.

I would welcome a real measure of industrial devolution provided that it did not result in total separation from what I regard as an indivisible UK economy, or in too many layers of government.

In spite of politically induced uncertainties, we remain convinced that, whatever the economic vicissitudes of the country, people will continue to want our products. We believe that the market will continue to grow, albeit slowly, and for further progress we shall need to counter the increasing competition by introducing new products and new and imaginative marketing methods and by giving better customer service.



Results at a glance	1977	1976
Profit before taxation	£35,113	£30,938
Earnings after taxation	£17,467	£14,811
Earnings per share	6-22p	5-61p
Ordinary dividend per share	3-05p	2-77p

Copies of the annual report and accounts and the full Chairman's Statement can be obtained from the Secretary, Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Limited, Abbey Brewery, Holyrood Road, Edinburgh EH8 8YS.

THORN  
A note-worthy year.

Thorn Electrical Industries' turnover for the year to 31st March 1977 exceeded £1 billion for the first time and all Product Groups contributed to the increase of 39% in net profit before tax of £103.7 million.

Summary of Results for	1976/77	1975/76
External Turnover	£1,038.8m	£845.2m
Trading Profit	£194.1m	£156.4m
Profit before tax	£103.7m	£74.4m
Ordinary Dividends per 25p share	6.5857p	5.987p
Earnings per share	37.0p	28.2p

The following are extracts from the annual statement to Shareholders made by the Chairman, Sir Richard Cave M.C.

## Management and Employees

I have been impressed by the excellent relationships which exist amongst those who work for the Company, even though the economic conditions in the U.K. have been anything but helpful.

As Chairman, and on behalf of the Board, I wish to thank everyone in the Company for their own personal effort which has produced these results and also to thank them for their understanding of the difficulties industry today has to face. This is a confident, friendly company but without false optimism.

## Finance

The Company continued to be in a strong financial position. During the year under review the funds generated from operations totalled £154 million, trading margins after finance charges were 10.0% and the pre-tax return on capital employed was 24.1%.

## Shares

We have already announced a proposal to enfranchise the 'A' Ordinary shares and to compensate the holders of the Ordinary shares for the dilution of their voting rights by a scrip issue of one new Ordinary share for every twenty Ordinary shares held. This action has been taken because we firmly believe that all the holders of the Company's equity shares should be able to participate in the Company's affairs by being able to attend and vote at general meetings.

## European Share Listings

We have also announced our intention to apply later in the year for the Ordinary shares to be listed on a number of European Stock Exchanges. This move will give us greater flexibility in planning our strategy for expanding our overseas interests.

## Dividends

The dividend this year is covered more than five times by profits and the cash position of the Company in the U.K. would permit a higher dividend payment. As soon as the opportunity arises it is the Board's hope to increase the dividends to a more appropriate level.

## The Future

The Board believes that even under today's economic conditions it is right for the Company to take positive action to promote further growth.

At the time of writing this statement it is clear that with the unanswered questions as to future pay policy, the uncertain level of inflation and the unknown date of the next General Election, any forecast must be in general terms. However, we believe that the Company will continue to achieve considerably better results than industry generally because it has a broad base to its activities, has a strong management team, is strong financially and has areas of its business in which real growth can be expected.

Thorn Electrical Industries is a world wide company with four distinct product groups, television rental and consumer electronics, lighting, domestic appliances and engineering. It uses many distinguished trade marks including Kenwood, Mazda, Bendix, Ferguson, Ultra, Baird, Tricity, Parkinson Cowan, Benham's, Avo, Goodmans, Main, Moffat, Clarkson, DER. The Company operates over 100 factories and employs nearly 83,000 people around the globe, all contributing in the past year to a record turnover in excess of £1 billion.

THORN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED,  
THORN HOUSE, UPPER SAINT MARTIN'S LANE,  
LONDON WC2H 9ED

These extracts are from the Chairman's Statement and the Report and Accounts for the year to 31st March, 1977. Copies are to be posted to all shareholders in early August.

THORN







## Fair start to new account

**§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days**

هكذا من أهل



# —Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

LA CREME DE LA CREME

## SENIOR CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY

Bi-lingual English/French

International Oil Company requires a Senior Bilingual Confidential Secretary with English mother tongue for Top Management Executive in London. Applicants should be aged approximately 30-45, have first-class secretarial skills including English and French shorthand. Pleasant working conditions. Excellent salary.

Please apply: **Clare Hill, Advisor—Personnel, Human Resources Department, GULF OIL COMPANY—EASTERN HEMISPHERE, 2 Portman Street, London W1H 6AN. Telephone: 01-493-8040 (Ext 3500).**

## EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

BI-LINGUAL GERMAN

We are Robert Bosch Limited, the UK subsidiary of the worldwide Bosch organisation, marketing a wide range of high quality automotive products, power tools, Blaupunkt in-car entertainment, domestic appliances, kitchen furniture and specialist engineering products.

We are seeking a first class Secretary, used to working at Senior Management level, to assist our Financial Director. You will be self-motivated and outgoing, and will play an important part in our Executive team.

Top Salary, Flexitime, Pension Scheme, Subsidised Restaurant, Staff Discounts.

**BOSCH** Please contact Mrs Ruth Stuart, at Rhodes Way, Watford WD2 4LB. telephone number Watford 44233.

## PERSONAL ASSISTANT/ PRIVATE SECRETARY

Salary to £3,750

A special person able to work on own initiative required to assist the Manager of a professional firm in WC2. Good shorthand and typing essential but a pleasant personality and sense of humour almost as important. Salary up to £3,750 according to age and experience, 36 hour week, 5.0p LV, over 4 weeks holiday, non-contrib. pension scheme. In the first instance please telephone.

Mr P. Tucker

01-222 3900

## SECRETARIAL

JUNIOR SECRETARY

with good shorthand typing

needed for W1 International

TV Distribution Company.

Knowledge of audio/visual

switchboard an asset, but

willing to train. Salary negotiable.

Contact Jan Clayton 481 3880

or 01-222 3900

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## Legal Appointments on page 13

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Reply Box No 1909 J, The Times.

### County Court Registrar

#### and District Registrar of the High Court

The Lord Chancellor invites applications for appointment as County Court Registrar. The appointment which is made by the Lord Chancellor, is combined with that of District Registrar of the High Court, is open to solicitors of not less than 10 years' standing, and is a full-time position. The age of 37 and 52, must have wide experience in litigation including, if possible, divorce and the preparation of bills of costs.

The salary scale starts at £9,800 a year and rises by annual increments to £11,000, plus a supplement of £208.50 each stage. There is a non-contributory pension which at 20 years reaches a maximum of one-half the final salary; there are also benefits for widows and for children requiring full-time education.

Application forms and further particulars of terms of office will be provided on request by Mr D. R. Wells of the Lord Chancellor's Department, 70 Whitehall, London, SW1P 3RG, or by telephone, 01-212 7032 (after 9-30). Completed application forms should reach Wells not later than 30th September, 1977.

For solicitors who have applied for these appointments in the past 2 years, or who have confirmed earlier applications within that time, need not reapply.

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1937 J, The Times.

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10.15 am, Open University: Comparative Physiology, 7.05. Urban Education, 7.30-7.45. The 1950s, 7.45-8.00. John Birmingham, 10.10. The Record Breakers, 10.15. The 1950s, 10.20. The 1950s, 10.25. The 1950s, 10.30. Cambridge Green, 10.35. The 1950s, 10.40. The 1950s, 10.45. The 1950s, 10.50. The 1950s, 10.55. The 1950s, 11.00. The 1950s, 11.05. The 1950s, 11.10. The 1950s, 11.15. The 1950s, 11.20. The 1950s, 11.25. The 1950s, 11.30. The 1950s, 11.35. The 1950s, 11.40. The 1950s, 11.45. The 1950s, 11.50. The 1950s, 11.55. The 1950s, 12.00. The 1950s, 12.05. The 1950s, 12.10. The 1950s, 12.15. The 1950s, 12.20. The 1950s, 12.25. The 1950s, 12.30. The 1950s, 12.35. The 1950s, 12.40. The 1950s, 12.45. The 1950s, 12.50. The 1950s, 12.55. The 1950s, 13.00. The 1950s, 13.05. The 1950s, 13.10. The 1950s, 13.15. The 1950s, 13.20. The 1950s, 13.25. The 1950s, 13.30. The 1950s, 13.35. The 1950s, 13.40. The 1950s, 13.45. The 1950s, 13.50. The 1950s, 13.55. The 1950s, 14.00. The 1950s, 14.05. 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The 1950s, 64.35. The 1950s, 64.40. The 1950s, 64.45. The 1950s, 64.50. The 1950s, 64.55. The 1950s, 65.00. The 1950s, 65.05. The 1950s, 65.10. The 1950s, 65.15. The 1950s, 65.20. The 1950s, 65.25. The 1950s, 65.30. The 1950s, 65.35. The 1950s, 65.40. The 1950s, 65.45. The 1950s, 65.50. The 1950s, 65.55. The 1950s, 66.00. The 1950s, 66.05. The 1950s, 66.10. The 1950s, 66.15. The 1950s, 66.20. The 1950s, 66.25. The 1950s, 66.30. The 1950s, 66.35. The 1950s, 66.40. The 1950s, 66.45. The 1950s, 66.50. The 1950s, 66.55. The 1950s, 67.00. The 1950s, 67.05. The 1950s, 67.10. The 1950s, 67.15. The 1950s, 67.20. The 1950s, 67.25. The 1950s, 67.30. The 1950s, 67.35. The 1950s, 67.40. The 1950s, 67.45. The 1950s, 67.50. The 1950s, 67.55. The 1950s, 68.00. The 1950s, 68.05. The 1950s, 68.10. The 1950s, 68.15. The 1950s, 68.20. The 1950s, 68.25. The 1950s, 68.30. The 1950s, 68.35. The 1950s, 68.40. The 1950s, 68.45. The 1950s, 68.50. The 1950s, 68.55. The 1950s, 69.00. The 1950s, 69.05. 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